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BIRTHS.

On the 24th April, 1895, in London, the wife of Lieutenant PRICE VAUGHAN LEWES, R.N., D.S.O., H.M.S. *Spartan*, of a son. [1249]
On the 15th May, 1895, at 3, an der Moorweide, Hamburg, the wife of HERMANN HARMS, of a son. [1265]

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th June, 1895, at the British Vice Consulate, E. T. C. Werner, Esq., Macao, and afterwards by the Rev. C. W. Swan, Captain WALTER HARVEY WOTTON, steamer *Phra Nang*, to FLORENCE ANNIE THERESA WHITE, eldest daughter of J. R. White, Esq., Macao. [1266]

DEATHS.

On the 20th April, 1895 (suddenly), at Somerside, Belmont Avenue, Kew, Victoria, JOHN HADDOW MACDONALD, late of Cathay, Portobello, Scotland, and formerly of Hongkong. [1270]
At 78, Porchester Terrace, London, suddenly, on the 10th inst., CONSTANCE MARY INNES, eldest daughter of ARTHUR (and EDITH) ANDERSON, aged 16½ years. By telegram. [1233]
At 6.30 p.m., 4th June, at his residence, No. 45D, Bluff, Yokohama, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, complicated with pneumonia, LEWIS DAVIS, aged 51 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The French mail of the 10th May arrived, per M. M. steamer *Saghalien*, on the 12th June (33 days); and the English mail of the 17th May arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Khedive*, on the 16th June (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

A few sporadic cases of plague have occurred at Hongkong during the past week. At Macao the epidemic is abating.

It is stated that Li Hung-chang is to re-occupy the post of Viceroy of Chihli

The Emperor of Japan returned to Tokyo on the 30th May, and was received with great enthusiasm by the populace.

M. Chavassieux, Secretary-General to the Government of Tonkin, died on the 7th inst., from a severe attack of fever.

A memorial brass was placed in St. Andrew's Church, Tokyo, on the 4th inst., the anniversary of the death of Mr. Hugh Fraser, and a special service was held.

The population of Canton has been estimated hitherto at about 1,800,000. According to statistics just published, compiled by the Chinese authorities, the population is 499,288 only.

Count Inouye, Japanese Minister to Korea, left Seoul for Japan on the 7th inst. All the Ministers and Vice-Ministers accompanied him as far as Ryosan as a mark of respect.

A great fire occurred at Shibata-cho, in Niigata, on the night of the 2nd inst., which destroyed 2,400 houses. Five persons were burnt to death and twenty-five injured in efforts to extinguish the fire.

The new steamer *Paknam*, built on the Clyde for the Messageries Fluviales de Cochinchine, was wrecked near Penzance on the 13th ult., while going from Glasgow to Havre to take the berth for the Far East.

According to the *Peking and Tientsin Times* H.E. Li Hung-chang has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, with H.E. Wang Wen-hsiao as Assistant Plenipotentiary, to negotiate all matters pending between China and Japan.

On the 9th May the Hon. T. H. Whitehead addressed the Colonial Party in the House of Commons on the subject of Hongkong. On the 11th May he had an interview with Lord Ripon, as a result of which it is understood the Secretary of State has agreed to place one or two unofficial members on the Executive Council and is favourably considering the question of adding two unofficial members to the Legislative Council.

According to a Reuter's telegram five French Banks have signed an agreement to lend China £15,000,000 under a Russian Government guarantee. The rate of interest on the new loan will be 4 per cent. per annum; the security, the Customs at the treaty ports and an absolute Russian guarantee; the issue price about 98. The Chinese, it appears, wanted to borrow on a silver basis, but the gold basis was insisted on.

Owing to the large influx of disbanded soldiers at Amoy some apprehension seems to have been felt by the foreign community lest rioting and plundering should be indulged in. Matters were considered so serious that the British residents asked the Consul to wire for assistance. The Consul, however, did not think such a step necessary, but the French gunboat *Forfait* and the German gunboat *Ilis* were dispatched to the port.

The Japanese have not yet landed in South Formosa. Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag leader, has assumed an arrogant attitude towards foreigners, and on the 16th inst. demanded the withdrawal of the British guard. H.M.S. *Rainbow*, which had been despatched from Hongkong on receipt of news of the position of affairs, promptly landed eighty-five additional men, making the total force on shore 150. According to latest advices the situation was strained, but less critical.

It is stated by the Japanese Press that the French Government has publicly announced to the Japanese Government that France has no hostile intentions whatever concerning the transfer of Formosa.

Further particulars received of the anti-foreign disturbances in Szechuen show that the outbreak is even more serious than at first reported. The missionary property has been destroyed at no less than five cities and is threatened at three others, including Chungking. Fortunately, so far as is known at present, there has been no loss of life.

Some persons connected with the Grand Secretariat at Peking, through whose hands all memorials to the Emperor have to pass, have, the *N. C. Daily News* says, recently compiled a book containing the majority of the memorials handed in by the metropolitan and provincial officials denouncing the recent Treaty of Peace with Japan. The edition is published anonymously, but the introduction and prefaces to the work by the able pens of some of the highest literary lights of the country are said to form a constellation of satires. This work of course is a breach of confidence on the part of the compilers; hence the necessity of secrecy as to the names of the authors.

A letter under date the 1st instant to a native firm at Shanghai from Tokyo reports, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the Japanese are making their preparations quietly and thoroughly to resist any invasion of their islands by a foreign Power. Torpedoes by the thousand have been placed ready for instant use at all important points and the large guns captured from China have come in very handy for the fortification of the various ports and naval stations. Large numbers of troops, also, have come back from Manchuria, but not a single soldier has been allowed to return home. The native newspapers dare not say anything of all this for fear of suspension or extinction.

From Amoy we learn that on the arrival of General Sung's soldiers at Amoy on the 31st ult., from Kelung, where they had refused to join the rebels, most of them were dispatched to a place called Chuan Chew, where the authorities are apprehensive of a rising taking place. Copies of the declaration of the independence of Formosa and the appeal for the sympathy of all Chinese were being distributed all over Fokkien, and might possibly have stirred up a revolutionary spirit had it not been for the ignominious collapse of the Republic, which is likely to quench any enthusiasm that might have been created by the brave words of the declaration.

Consequent upon the departure of Mr. Troup H.B.M.'s Consul at Yokohama, on leave, several changes take place in the British Consulates at the different open ports of Japan. Mr. Enslie not desiring to leave Kobe, Mr. J. C. Hall, Consul at Hakodate, relieves Mr. Troup. Mr. Hall's place is to be taken by Mr. Chalmers, recently Acting-Consul at Nagasaki. Mr. Forster, of the British Consulate at Kobe, proceeds to Nagasaki. In noticing Mr. Chalmers' departure the *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express* says that during his sojourn at Nagasaki Mr. Chalmers has made himself popular with all by his tact and willingness to oblige in his official capacity and with his musical talent and good fellowship in social life. Our contemporary hopes the time is not far distant when it will be able to welcome him back as Her Majesty's representative at Nagasaki.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

The disfavour with which the loan arranged by Russia on behalf of China has been received in London is not surprising, and that the disfavour should be shared at Berlin is almost equally natural, notwithstanding Germany's participation with Russia and France in depriving Japan of some of the fruits of victory. The alliance was not very cordially regarded in Germany at the outset and as events develop the mistake made by the German Foreign Office in this matter will become more apparent. Germany has nothing to gain by her interference but loss. Russia and France were both working for a well defined self interest; Germany for a visionary collateral advantage never likely to assume tangible form. Russia opposed Japan's possession of the occupied territory in Manchuria because she wants Manchuria for herself. France joined with her partly in her eagerness to cultivate the Russian alliance on general grounds and partly because she thought she would secure as her own particular share advantages in South-western China. Had the interference taken place at an earlier period than it did we might have been inclined to think that the omission of the opening of the West River from Japan's amended terms was due to French influence, for it is a point on which the French are very sore. The river if opened would be as free to them as any other nation; but that is not what they want; they want trade to adopt the Tonkin route, and any opening of a possibly competing route they regard as inimical to French interests. There is no present reason, however, to suppose that France was in the confidence of Japan when the provision for the opening of the West River, included in the original terms of peace, was omitted from the amended terms. But the commercial policies of France and Russia are identical; where Russia goes there is no room for any one else, and where France goes her principal energy is directed, not to developing her territory herself, but to keeping other people out. Under the British flag trade is free to all, but the idea of establishing or permitting any similar state of affairs in French or Russian possessions is quite foreign to the minds of French or Russian statesmen. Germany's interest in China is the same as England's interest, namely, to see the country opened up to trade, and that she should throw in her lot with those who would obstruct rather than facilitate such opening up was singular, though explanations have been suggested, such explanations, however, having nothing to do with China or the China trade, but depending on reciprocal advantages to be obtained elsewhere. Russia has now exposed her hand, or part of it, and Berlin does not like its appearance any more than England does. So far as Russian designs on Manchuria are concerned, England might be content to stand by as a spectator of the game, or perhaps merely stipulate that Newchwang should continue an open port; for except at Newchwang we have no direct interests in Manchuria, and we have certainly no interest in provoking a conflict with Russia that can be avoided without injury to ourselves. But according to Reuter the terms on which Russia is accommodating China in the matter of the present loan places China in complete subservience to her, and it is reported that private telegrams have been received representing the terms as almost equivalent to the establishment of a Russian protectorate. The situation is evidently a dangerous one.

LEKIN AND THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

There is published as an appendix to the Opium Commission's report a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 22nd January, 1885, in relation to the additional articles to the Chefoo Convention, which were at that time in course of negotiation. In the course of that despatch Lord Kimberley said:—"It will be seen from the Marquis Tseng's memorandum of March 12th, 1883, that the Chinese Government consider the commutation of opium lekin a necessary preliminary to the abolition, which they have in contemplation, of lekin on goods other than opium. It is true that no engagement is made that this measure will be immediately carried out. But the argument makes it difficult to refuse to accede to arrangements which are represented as indispensable to the contemplated reform. That reform is a measure which has always been urged upon China by the other Treaty Powers, especially by Germany and France, and it would be unfortunate that Her Majesty's Government should appear to be standing in its way. It would also be beneficial to the trade of the United Kingdom with China, and it is not desirable that Her Majesty's Government should be represented as preventing it for the sake of the Indian opium revenue." We believe that despatch has not before seen the light, and it is interesting at the present time as showing that the vexed question of lekin had been under discussion, and that the reform had been urged upon China by the other Treaty Powers, especially by Germany and France, the two Powers which have lent their assistance to Russia in the recent crisis. Russia now arranges a loan for China, giving her guarantee therefore, and French banks have undertaken to provide the money. Before the loan was arranged the French Government convened a meeting of bankers to consider the matter, and at that meeting the question of taxation in China would naturally receive attention. What Russia's ideas may have been in giving China a helping hand at the present juncture is at present merely a matter of surmise, but no one will give her credit for having acted in a spirit of pure benevolence. Russia and China will now stand in the relation of creditor and debtor, and very often a calculating creditor will be indulgent for a time in order that he may ultimately increase his claim and swallow up the debtor's whole estate. So it may be in the present case, the loan being intended as a stepping stone to aggrandizements by Russia at China's expense. It is a political, not a purely commercial arrangement, and the recompense Russia will seek will be of a territorial and political character rather than an extension of trade privileges. France is in the same boat; her trade with China is not of such volume that she could be expected to take a very lively interest in questions of taxation merely for the sake of trade. She clings tenaciously to the protectorate of Roman Catholic missions in China, not because she cares a fig for the missions themselves, but because the protectorate enables her to exercise political influence. So it will be in regard to any question of trade. It seems that prior to 1885 she had for some reason urged the abolition of lekin, but whatever may have been her motive at that time it is not difficult to imagine what her present policy may be, in view of her pronounced hostility to British interests. France lends China money, and, if France can so arrange it, the repayment of capital and interest will fall principally on British trade, for to do an injury to Great

Britain would be sweeter to her than the obtaining of any advantage for trade in general, in which her own share would be so small. In three years it will be open to the Chinese Government to propose a revision of the existing tariff and in view of the financial straits to which China has been reduced it is not improbable that she may propose to increase her duties and that her proposal may receive the support of Russia and France; indeed some such increase may have been privately agreed upon already as a condition precedent to the issue of the loan. The £15,000,000, the amount of the issue now announced, is understood to be only a first instalment, to be followed by others to twice that amount. And as it is, the payment of interest on the present and the preceding loans will absorb fully one fourth of the Customs revenue, and the temptation to the Chinese to make the milech cow of foreign trade pay increased dues to make up what has to be paid out as interest will be very great. And foreign trade means principally British trade. The Peking Government, it is understood, is rather anxious to get hold of the revenue of the internal lekin stations and may propose to do so by making lekin payable at the same time as import duty. British merchants would perhaps not object to that if they entertained any confidence in the abolition of the squeeze stations in the interior, but that is a point on which they would desire very substantial guarantees; and if China in making her proposals should be acting under the tutelage of Russia and France the proposals would require to be scanned very narrowly.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN DISTURBANCES IN SZECHUEN.

The outbreak of anti-foreign disturbances in Szechuen will, it is to be hoped, open the eyes of the Treaty Powers to the uselessness of relying on the empty assurances of the Peking Government as a guarantee for the safety of their subjects. When the disturbances of 1891 were in progress a protocol was signed by the various Foreign Ministers at Peking in which, having set out the circumstances under which the riots had occurred, the failure of the Chinese Government to put a stop to the source of the evil, namely, publication of inflammatory and insulting pamphlets and placards, to provide against outrages, or to punish ringleaders, rioters, and guilty officials, the signatories said, "Under these circumstances the undersigned cannot but declare that no faith can be put in the assurances of the Chinese Government;" and the protocol concluded with the following paragraph:—"The undersigned can only state once more their conviction that the situation is an exceedingly serious, if not actually for the moment a critical one; and that unless it be possible to impress upon the Chinese Government and the people that the foreign Powers are fully prepared to see their subjects and citizens protected and the stipulations of the Treaties carried out, further outrages and attacks, of much greater importance even than those which have already taken place during the last four months, may be expected with certainty, and will in that case probably lead to graver complications than if a determined stand were now made by all the Treaty Powers conjointly, as a formal warning to China that she will not be allowed to set at naught her solemn engagements." No determined stand was made and what the Foreign Ministers foretold has come to pass. The locality has been changed, but the present outrages, it may with safety be affirmed,

will be found to be the work of the same class of men, perhaps the very same gang, as instigated the riots of 1891. The notorious CHOU HAN, the chief source and disseminator of the vile literature which stirred up the passions of the people at that time, openly gloried in his work. Writing to a local official to demand the release of a relative who had as a matter of form been arrested he said:—"If you and the Viceroy oppress other righteous men and leave me out, I will go to Peking and report to the Emperor. I have vowed to devote my life to honouring Yao, Shen, Yu, Tang, Wen, Wu, Duke Chou, Confucius, Mencius, with the Imperial laws of my country, my forefathers and my ancestors, the Emperor and the Emperor. I will not leave my relative Tung and his associates the sole glory of leaving behind them a noble name." This represents the spirit of the literati. Whether the scene be laid in Hunan or Szechuen, whether CHOU HAN or some other individual of the same class be the instigator, the means by which anti-foreign disturbances are brought about are the same. Argument is useless in the case. A strong point in favour of the gunboat policy is made by our Shanghai morning contemporary, by a quotation from the report of the verbal discussions at the recent peace negotiations. "China has," the Viceroy allowed, "those both in higher and lower stations who understand the requirements of the present time. But our empire is divided into too many Provinces, each of which has its own jurisdiction; much as it was in Japan, when divided into vassal states. This condition of things is a great obstruction to uniform and centralised government." Here we have from Li's own mouth the justification of the gunboat policy. Chengtu is unfortunately rather beyond the direct reach of the gunboat, but indirectly pressure can be brought to bear. The mistake was made on the last occasion of accepting mere monetary indemnities. Something more than that ought to be exacted on the present occasion, some substantial guarantee, which will bring the Szechuen Viceroy, his officials, and the literati of the province sharply to their senses.

MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG ON LI HUNG-CHANG.

The "Character Sketch" in the May number of the *Review of Reviews* is LI HUNG-CHANG, by JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG. The Viceroy seems to have tickled Mr. Young's vanity considerably, and consequently Mr. Young has a very high opinion of His Excellency. Li no doubt possesses a strong personality, but whether his name will live in history as that of "the truest of Chinese patriots, loving his native land with single-minded devotion," may well be doubted. He has been the most prominent figure amongst the high mandarins of the Empire during the last quarter of a century and is supposed to have exercised the greatest influence in the councils of the nation, but neither the foreign nor the domestic policy of China during that period is of such a character as to reflect lustre on the statesmen responsible for it. The great Viceroy, as it is the fashion to call him, has done exceedingly well for himself and his family; what he has done for his country is another question. The chief disease of China, which caused her armies to fly before the Japanese like chaff before the wind and which stops all commercial and political progress, is the corruption which permeates the official life of the country from top to bottom, and this has been nowhere more in evidence than in

the yamen and entourage of LI HUNG-CHANG himself. What Mr. Young has to say about the personal character of Li is, however, less interesting and of less moment than his remarks on some incidental subjects. The policy of the Viceroy toward the United States, Mr. Young says, was amity. "He believed, as he would say in his cynical way, that the United States was the one Power which had nothing to gain by assailing China; that it was our selfish interest to be friendly, and therefore he could have no anxiety. . . . These relations were strengthened when the American Legation departed from the old policy of co-operative action. This policy, when studied, simply meant in practical experience that when matters went to please Great Britain there was joint action. Otherwise there would be no action until Great Britain was pleased. As there were few British questions in which the United States were concerned, it was deemed best for the American interests that the Legation should act alone, and, like its British associate, unite in joint action when such a course served the United States." We agree with Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG in condemning the co-operative policy, but would be inclined to regard Great Britain as the party that has been wronged in the matter. Other nations have always been willing to co-operate when co-operation meant picking up the chestnuts as Great Britain pulled them out of the fire; like the United States they believed in joint action only when it served their own interests. Great Britain is the only power that has attached value to the co-operative system and has honestly endeavoured to act up to its principles. The other Powers have taken advantage of this attitude when it could be turned to their own profit and at other times have stood by and laughed in their sleeve.

Another subject on which Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG has something interesting to say is that of the relations between the Viceroy and General GORDON. British history, he says, "tells the story of the suppression of the Taiping rebellion as if Li sat at the feet of GORDON and was pushed into victory. Chinese history, however, and the traditions, other than those of English origin, prevalent in China, gave Li the credit of having broken the back of this rebellion." What might have happened had the Chinese been left to fight the matter out without GORDON's assistance is a mere matter of speculation, but it is certain the back of the rebellion was not broken at the time GORDON joined the Imperial forces. The latter might perhaps have won in the long run without his assistance, or on the other hand the rebels might have reached Peking; it was GORDON and his "Ever Victorious Army" that turned the scale when the issue seemed doubtful, and brought the war to a definite conclusion. Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG goes on to condone the murder of the Wangs. "There was a quarrel," he says, "between Li and GORDON at the time of the surrender of the rebel leaders, because Li awarded them instant execution. GORDON, it is said, went to the extent of pursuing Li with a pistol, meaning to shoot him for a breach of faith. The temper over, and GORDON realised that if Li had failed to take the heads of the rebels he would have lost his own." Li's head would no doubt have been all right; but Chinamen do not look at these matters in the same light as Europeans, and having got the rebel leaders into his possession he apparently thought it best to make short work of them, notwithstanding that they had surrendered on a promise that their lives should be spared. Under the circumstances Li's con-

duct was perhaps less surprising than is Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG's condonation of it.

Continuing the narrative of the relations between Li and GORDON, Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG goes on to say that when the latter visited Li in 1880, his advice, "so the rumour ran, was that Li should take his command to Peking and over-turn the dynasty, offering to go along and help. The pale Viceroy listened in silence. I question if history tells of a more alluring temptation. Before such troops as he could have commanded, with the aid of a brilliant soldier like GORDON, Peking would have fallen. China under the new dynasty would have had a different place in the world. The revolution would have been among the landmarks of the century. But Li in 1880 was no longer a young man. He lacked the adventurous spirit. The dynasty had loaded himself and his family with honour. His brother had been created a Viceroy. Even if ambition had had its will, the sentiment of gratitude was not dead. There was perhaps another thought. A dynasty created by the sword of GORDON might have rested under that sword, and Li would have reigned as the pupil of an English resident. Like the Rajas of Hindostan." Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG affects to believe the rumour that GORDON endeavoured to corrupt Li's loyalty and urge him into rebellion, but there is not a tittle of evidence in support of it, and admirers of the brave GORDON will be loth to believe that he could ever have given any counsel that might not be followed with honesty and honour. The part of a stirrer-up of sedition is one that would have ill-suited the hero of Khartoum, but the repetition of an idle rumour has enabled Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG to add a feature of interest to his paper in Mr. STEAD's Review.

MR. WHITEHEAD'S CAMPAIGN.

The colony is indebted to the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD for the admirable address in which he urged upon the members of the Colonial party in the House of Commons the claims of Hongkong to some share in the management of its own local affairs. Unfortunately our chief foes at the present moment are those of our own household. While Mr. WHITEHEAD has been gallantly fighting the battle at home in favour of greater freedom his colleagues in the Legislative Council have allowed themselves to be drawn into the Government net and have given their approval to a scheme to deprive the colony of what little voice it possessed in the management of its affairs in one important department, that of sanitation, and hand it over, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of a young Army doctor. Social influences and personal antipathies have been allowed to obscure considerations of the public interest, and the community has been left, in Mr. WHITEHEAD's absence, without a recognised or capable leader. The inaction of the public in regard to the destruction of the Sanitary Board finds its explanation on this ground. The course adopted by the Government and approved by the unofficial members is generally condemned, but, it is said, it is no use doing anything till Mr. WHITEHEAD comes back, because if anything is to be done you must have a man who can carry it through. It is humiliating to have to confess that the colony is thus dependent on one man, but such is the real position. And now comes a disquieting rumour that Mr. WHITEHEAD may

possibly not return to Hongkong, which it is to be hoped may prove to be unfounded.

Mr. WHITEHEAD's remedy for the political ills of the colony is an increase in the number of unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Candour compels us to admit that the present unofficial members have not of late rendered any appreciable service to the colony, but on the contrary, in giving their assent to the principle that public opinion should be wholly unrepresented in the sanitation of the colony or in such a matter as the reconstruction of the Taipingshan district, they have done a great deal of harm. Therefore if an increase in the number of unofficial members meant a reinforcement of the present policy it could not be received with unmixed thankfulness. We have, however, sufficient confidence in the fundamental good sense of the present unofficial members to believe that the glamour thrown over them in the secret conferences of last year will not be of long continuance and that they will in course of time once more assert themselves for the good of the colony. An addition to their numbers would render it more difficult for the Government at any future time to repeat the operation of netting them and would afford a prospect of securing much needed municipal reforms. One of the first tasks to which the reconstituted Council—supposing there is to be reconstitution—should apply itself is the re-establishment of the Sanitary Board on a broader basis and with wider powers, or, what would be still better, the formation of a Municipal Council, with which the Sanitary Board might be amalgamated. The Secretary of State's sanction to the establishment of a Municipal Council might probably have been obtained at once had it been asked for, and we think it is a matter for regret that Mr. WHITEHEAD's efforts were not directed to that end rather than to the securing of an increase in the number of unofficial members of the Legislative Council, for in addition to being more readily attainable it would have been of more practical utility to the colony. The unofficial element in the Legislative Council may be increased to any extent, but from the nature of the case that body can never exercise direct control over the executive officers of the Government, which is what is chiefly required. The function of the Legislative Council is to make laws and vote funds; the Government administers the laws and spends the funds. So far as purely local affairs are concerned we would alter all that and have a Municipal Council which should raise its own revenue, supervise its expenditure in detail, and exercise a direct control over the municipal officers.

II.

If the *Times* is correctly informed, the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD's campaign in favour of the granting of greater political privileges to Hongkong bids fair to be attended with some measure of success. It is stated that the Secretary of State has agreed to place one or two unofficial members on the Executive Council and is further favourably considering the question of adding two unofficial members to the Legislative Council. If decided on this will make the number of official members (including the Governor) and of unofficial members equal, and a vote could only be carried against the unofficials by the Governor giving his casting vote in addition to his ordinary vote. This would materially strengthen the unofficial position, for although it would still be possible for the Government to force through Council any measure it wished, it could only be done by the Governor's casting vote, and under ordinary circumstances a Governor would naturally be somewhat reluctant to use

his power in that direction too freely, especially in matters of purely local concern. Where he received express directions from the Secretary of State to pass a certain vote, say for instance the vote for the military contribution, it would be his official duty to give his casting vote in favour, should the united opposition of the unofficial members render it necessary. In purely domestic matters, on the other hand, if a proposal made by the Government were unanimously opposed by the unofficials, the Governor might reasonably be expected to direct its withdrawal rather than force it through by his casting vote. At present, with the support it receives from the existing unofficial members, the Government will practically be able to do what it likes, notwithstanding the possible opposition of Mr. WHITEHEAD and the two new unofficial members, but the present *entente cordiale* will not last for long, and when it breaks up the colony will profit. Not that an *entente cordiale* between the official and unofficial members is in itself to be deprecated; on the contrary, if it be arrived at on the basis of the good of the colony, it is a thing to be desired, provided it does not drown reasonable and legitimate criticism, which is a tonic of which the best of Governments stand in need at times. During the administration of Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, for instance, officials and unofficials worked harmoniously to promote the general welfare, and the resentment with which the officials of the present day regard any expression of public opinion was almost unknown. But the understanding now existing between the officials and unofficials, arrived at in secret meetings of the Legislative Council, is of a different character, and, we trust, does not possess the elements of durability. It is likely to be rudely disturbed by the presence of an independent member like Mr. WHITEHEAD, whom we hope shortly to see amongst us again, notwithstanding the rumours to the contrary; and if that gentleman is supported by two new members directly representing the public a long continuance of the agreement would be impossible. We take it for granted the two new members will be elected by the ratepayers on a similar franchise to that on which the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board were elected. The unofficial members of the Executive Council will of course be appointed directly by the Crown, but the new members of the Legislative Council, if any real and permanent value is to be attached to the reform, should be elected by those whose interests they are supposed to represent. And when the election takes place the community will be afforded the opportunity of emphatically recording its disapproval of the Government's policy in removing the unofficial element from the Sanitary Board.

DEATH REGISTRATION.

The Sanitary Superintendent, in his report for 1894, again calls attention to the defective system of death registration in the colony. The remarks he made on this subject in his report for the year 1890, Mr. McCALLUM says, are applicable to the present time, for nothing has been done—he refers to appointment of native medical practitioners trained to some extent in Western medicine—beyond medical inspection of the patients in the Tung Wah Hospital to ensure that the recorded cause of death is the real cause from which death occurred. On turning to the report for 1890, we find the remarks on medical aid are quoted from a still earlier report, that of 1886. "The entire want of medical aid," Mr. McCALLUM wrote that time, "is a great

"sanitary defect in public as well as in private sanitation. As regards public sanitation, without medical assistance there is no reliable means of ascertaining the amount of disease or nature of the sickness prevailing among the people and the real causes of death are practically unknown." He then went on to discuss the means by which the need might be supplied, namely, by maintaining a staff of fully qualified English medical officers, a staff of qualified Indian medical officers, or a staff of Chinese medical practitioners more or less trained in European medicine. The expense alone he considered prohibitive of the employment of European medical men. Indians, he thought, might meet the requirements, but they would not for some years be able to communicate direct with the Chinese people, besides which it was doubtful if they would ever be able to win the respect and confidence of the Chinese, without which their sphere of usefulness would be greatly circumscribed. But the employment of a staff of respectable Chinese medical practitioners who have received more or less of a training in English medicine was, Mr. McCALLUM thought, feasible. He admitted that if such men were employed there was very considerable risk that they would abuse their office and squeeze the people, but, he said, "the risk is one that must always be faced and with close supervision squeezing could not take place to any considerable extent." The only alternative, according to Mr. McCALLUM's view, was to grope along as at present without any real knowledge of the state of the health of the people we govern and without learning what effect our costly sanitary improvements have on their health. Had we had light, instead of being obliged to grope in the dark, it is conceivable that the plague of last year might never have assumed the dimensions of an epidemic, and at all events, with an efficient system of registration of the causes of death, measures to combat the spread of the disease could have been taken some time earlier than was actually the case. A great step in advance has been made in having the Tung Wah Hospital visited daily by a European doctor, whose duty it is to see that a correct record is kept of the causes of deaths. As the Chinese have an objection to the sick dying in their own houses and large numbers are taken to the Tung Wah to die, it is likely that any contagious disease introduced into the colony would show itself there at once, and with a European doctor in attendance the chance of such a disease long escaping detection is materially reduced. The system cannot be considered complete, however, until a correct record is kept of every death in the colony, whether occurring in the hospitals or elsewhere. Attention was markedly drawn to this subject in 1890 by a discussion which took place at the Sanitary Board with reference to two deaths which had been entered as typhus. Both cases had been attended by Chinese practitioners and the name they gave to the disease was *chuk fan*, or "spotted fever," which according to an old form was translated as typhus. No mention was made of buboes in connection with these cases, but it seems not improbable that they may have been isolated cases of plague. It was stated by the medical authorities at the time that there was no true typhus in the colony, but the actual nature of the disease never was discovered. Dr. Lowson, in his report on the plague of last year, says that at the beginning of the epidemic almost all the Chinese who contracted the disease showed small red spots about the size of a pea. The name "spotted fever" might therefore be taken to cover a case of plague, and seeing that the disease

has for a good many years past been endemic so near to the colony as Pakhoi it would not be surprising if occasional cases had been introduced into the colony before the painful experience of last year made us so familiar with the disease. But whatever may have been the nature of the "spotted fever" cases of 1890 there is no doubt that the plague was present in Hongkong last year a long time before the fact was officially known. No better proof than this could have been given of the necessity of a system of correctly registering the causes of all deaths occurring in the colony. The Medical Committee have recommended that a trial be made of Mr. McCallum's scheme, and it is to be hoped there will be no unnecessary delay in giving effect to the recommendation. The Committee consider it highly desirable that a Government dispensary should be established at Kowloon, which district is at present without either a qualified private medical practitioner or a dispensary for the sale of European drugs; and, if the experiment proves successful there, they recommend the general extension of the scheme to the colony. In addition to his duties in the dispensary the Committee consider that the Chinese dispenser should be required to make himself acquainted with and give early information of the existence of any epidemic disease and to enquire into the causes of any suspicious deaths for the information of the Registrar-General. The experiment may not prove a success, but it is well worth a trial.

THE CRISIS IN FORMOSA.

The German steamer *Arthur* (late *Cass*) arrived at Amoy on the 7th inst. from Tamsui, which port she left on the morning of the 6th. She would have left earlier, but her departure was delayed by the rebels. She had on board the ex-President Tang, Tcheng Ki-tong, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the short-lived Government of the Republic, and other officials belonging to the Cabinet. Mr. Waters, the instructor, and his assistant Mr. Chester were also among the passengers, and there were some 2,500 runaway soldiers. A rush was made for the *Arthur* by these "braves," and the vessel was soon overcrowded, some of them having to lie on the awning for want of space on deck. The rebels who remained under arms fired on the sampans taking the runaways off and ultimately the steamer herself was fired upon from one of the forts, three shots taking effect. One struck the cargo port; another came through the awning, struck the skylight on the upper deck and burst, killing six men on the spot and sending two others overboard; while the third fell into the saloon, cut through the body of a mandarin, and struck the opposite side of the saloon, but fortunately the shell did not burst. A good many rifle bullets fell on deck, but no one else was fatally wounded.

In response to the *Arthur's* signal for assistance the commander of the German gunboat *Iltis* despatched two boats to take away the Europeans, but, to the latter's dismay, the soldiers on board threatened to shoot the first foreigner who should attempt to leave the vessel, so that they had no alternative but to remain on board. Thereupon the *Iltis* fired a warning shot on the fort, and as no notice was taken of it a second was fired, the shell bursting right amongst the men at the guns, causing great havoc, and a third shot completely silenced the fort. The *Arthur* effected her escape as speedily as possible, taking with her the bodies of those who had been killed on board, for interment at Amoy.

On the 8th inst. Messrs. Malcampo's steamer *Kwong Mo* arrived at Amoy, bringing over from Tamsui three hundred soldiers, some of whom were wounded. Most of the men were well provided with dollars and shoes of silver soles, being the proceeds of their looting at Taipei-fu. Mr. Pebbles, one of the foreigners in Chinese employ, also arrived by the *Kwong Mo*.

The only resistance worth speaking of that was offered to the Japanese was at Palm Island. Kelung surrendered after the exchange of a few

shots and the rest was a walk over. Taipei-fu being in possession of the Japanese on the 7th inst. Kelung was taken on the morning of the 4th, and the Republic soldiers fled to Taipei-fu, where they commenced looting and burning, the Governor's yamen being amongst the houses destroyed. A great panic prevailed amongst the natives, and those who could fled. The foreigners were also much alarmed, but suffered no active molestation. They were, however, greatly relieved when the Japanese arrived and took possession. The Chinese soldiers who reached Taipei-fu from Kelung brought with them one or two Japanese heads, which were stuck on poles and gloated over while the rioting was in progress.

It appears that President Tang put it about that Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang, and the Viceroy of Canton would supply munitions of war and funds to enable his Government to resist the Japanese, and it was this that brought together the following he possessed. And as a matter of fact munitions of war, and we believe funds also, were sent over from the quarters named. Tang took a good deal of treasure back with him in the *Arthur* to Amoy.

Captain Mahon, of the *Kwang Mo*, had an unpleasant half-hour while at Tamsui on the evening of the 2nd June. A launch was leaving the steamer *Hailong* with some cargo boats in tow shortly after dark and Captain Mahon took a passage in the launch. As the soldiers had orders not to allow any boats or launches to come in or go out of the harbour after dark they opened fire, with the result that a cargo boatman was wounded, but Captain Mahon got safely through.

With the exception of the firing on the *Arthur* there seems to have been no serious disturbance at Tamsui, and at the date of last advices the soldiers were hurrying away as rapidly as possible in anticipation of the arrival of the Japanese. On the other hand, Chinese merchants who had been contemplating leaving, or sending their families away, in anticipation of outrages by the native soldiery, changed their intention when it was seen that the Japanese were at hand.

The Chinese cruiser *Nanshin*, which had been stationed at Kelung, arrived at Amoy on the 31st May with a large number of braves. These, we believe, were General Sung's men, who refused to join the rebels and left the island.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

H.M.S. *Rainbow*, which left Hongkong for Tamsui on the 6th inst. returned on the 13th. She left by command of Commodore Boyes for the purpose of protecting British residents in Formosa during the recent struggle, and on her return the *Daily Press* representative was able to glean many interesting particulars concerning the capture of Tamsui by the Japanese, and the exceedingly weak resistance offered by the Chinese. When the *Rainbow* reached Tamsui the Chinese flag was flying on shore, and the Japanese flag-ship was chasing a Chinese armed launch, as it was supposed that President Tang was endeavouring to escape. The launch was quickly overtaken and searched, but no President of any description was found upon her, and the disappointed Japanese had to return with the information that Tang had already made good his escape. The Chinese soldiers on hearing that the Japanese were bearing down upon them made active preparations to leave Tamsui. First of all they blew up the magazine and forts, and burnt the encampments to the ground. The fires extended about a mile along the coast, and it was pretty evident that the Chinese were determined not to leave anything but charred canvas and wrecked forts for the Japanese. The Chinese, after completing this work of destruction, left by an English steamer for Amoy. On the following day the Japanese forces marched into the town from Kelung, and three men-of-war and a transport were also outside the harbour in command of the Rear-Admiral. From one man-of-war were landed numerous officials, the Chinese flag was torn down, and the Japanese flag hoisted. The next day the Japanese gave notice to the officers of the *Rainbow* that it was their intention to blow up the torpedo mines, and the *Rainbow* and the *Redbreast*, which was also at Tamsui, went further out to sea. The counter mining was successfully accomplished, the harbour was cleared of all obstructions, and Admiral Kabayama took possession of the town, and declared himself responsible for

the law and order of the place. Thereupon the guard of British marines, 30 in number, who were landed at Tamsui about a month ago, and who were under the command of Captain Shubrick, of the *Centurion*, were withdrawn and taken aboard the *Rainbow*. In addition to these men about a dozen blue jackets under a lieutenant from the *Redbreast* were relieved at the British Consulate by a Japanese guard, and an armed launch which had been patrolling the river for some time past was also withdrawn. This peaceful settlement having been easily arrived at a party from the *Rainbow* landed in the town of Tamsui, and witnessed the abject surrender to the Japanese of about fifty Chinese soldiers, who came straggling up, having presumably been left behind. A score of German sailors were also relieved, and the Japanese officials issued a proclamation that any armed Chinaman seen on the bund would be fired upon. But the Chinese offered no resistance whatever; they meekly exhibited little white flags from their windows. The officers on the *Rainbow* were told that the day before their arrival a German gunboat fired upon the fort three times and killed thirteen men and disabled a gun. These shells were fired because the forts fired upon a passenger steamer, which was steaming away, and which the Chinese thought was carrying away the ex-President. This incident, of course, relates to the German gunboat *Iltis* and the steamer *Arthur*. After the Japanese had taken possession of Tamsui the *Rainbow* left for Amoy, but the *Spiritan* was there, and the *Rainbow* returned to Hongkong.

The steamer *Formosa* arrived in port on the 13th inst. She has been running between Tamsui and Amoy during the past month, and therefore her officers have had many opportunities of watching the progress of events in Formosa. On the 20th May they heard that the Chinese were going to declare the island a republic and at noon a flag with a blue ground and a white tiger upon it was hoisted at the fort. At that time three Japanese men-of-war were anchored off the bar, and as soon as the flag was hoisted the Chinese fired a salute, but no notice was taken of it by the war ships, two of which soon afterwards left. Subsequently the Japanese boarded the *Formosa* and endeavoured to obtain information of what was being done on shore, but the officers on the *Formosa* could give them no particulars, and after searching the ship they left. The next thing the officers heard was that the Japanese were going to attack Kelung, which they did on the 3rd inst. It is said that the Chinese made a very fair stand until they were deserted by their officers, and the army had then to retreat. The fugitives fled to Taipei-fu. When it was found, on the 4th, that the President had left the rage of the soldiers vented itself in looting and burning all the official establishments. How the President escaped is a mystery, but it is said he bribed his body guard to the extent of \$50,000. At all events he got safely on board the *Arthur* and took a good deal of treasure with him. Early on the morning of the 5th the powder magazine, rather more than a mile from the town, blew up, killing a number of people. As the establishment was being looted at the time it is probable the explosion was caused by concussion of a falling shell or some similar incident. With the town in the hands of the mob matters looked unpleasant for the foreign residents and great alarm was felt. Three gentlemen, Messrs. Davison, Thompson, and Ohly, set out to inform the Japanese of the position of affairs. About ten miles from Taipei-fu they met the Japanese advance guard and five hundred men were sent back with them. This force entered the city at daylight next morning and order was at once established. An estimate of the property looted places the amount at over a million dollars.

On the 11th inst. the *Formosa* started for Hongkong with 355 Chinese soldiers, who were bound for Canton, on board. Before leaving, Tamsui they were disarmed and their luggage was searched by the Japanese.

The officers on the *Formosa* saw the German man-of-war *Iltis* fire upon the fort at Tamsui, and the following is the explanation they give of the occurrence. The *Arthur* was loaded with Chinese soldiers bound for Amoy, but as soon as her anchor was heaved she was fired upon several times by the North fort. It was thereupon decided to bribe the officials at the North fort, as many of the passengers were mandarins and

army officers who had an abundance of dollars. The North fort willingly accepted the squeeze money, and the *Arthur* endeavoured to proceed once again for Amoy. But this time she was fired upon by the South fort, the officers of which had not been bribed. This was considered a great injustice, and the *Arthur* sought for protection behind the *Ilia*. The German gunboat thereupon fired three shells, silenced the fort, and the *Arthur* was then enabled to proceed without further molestation.

It is said that one gang of Chinese soldiers at Tamsui dug up five old rusty guns, which were fixed in the ground as posts. They were mounted by the soldiers, who prepared for an attack by the Japanese, but, fortunately for themselves, the soldiers did not use the guns, but thought it safer to run away when they heard of the approach of the enemy.

Everything was quiet when the *Formosa* left and business was proceeding as usual. Deputations from the country were arriving at intervals begging the Japanese to send soldiers for their protection, as they feared looting by the scattered Chinese forces, and these requests were generally complied with by sending small guards of twenty or thirty men.

BRITISH TROOPS THREATENED AT ANPING.

TWO HUNDRED MARINES LANDED.

There can be no doubt now that the position of affairs at Anping is very serious indeed; so serious that two hundred British marines have been landed in consequence of the hostility of the rebel leaders towards the residents. The Black Flags have not only shown a strong opposition to an invasion by the Japanese, and a determination to resist such an invasion to their utmost power, but they have assumed a threatening attitude towards the British marines who were landed from the *Spartan* some time ago to protect British residents. The first intimation of this hostile feeling was received in Hongkong at noon on Saturday, when a telegram was sent from Amoy stating that the situation at Anping was very critical. Most of the Chinese officials had bolted, but Liu Yung Fu, the Black Flag General, was getting his army together to resist to the utmost an attack by the Japanese. The telegram was taken to Amoy from Anping by the merchant steamer *Wenchow*, and was sent to Commodore Boyes by the captain of H.M.S. *Spartan*. It also contained the amusing information that Liu Yung Fu had stated that if the guard from the *Spartan* were not removed from the settlement he would attack it. The guard consisted of 30 marines, and Liu Yung Fu threatened to send 5,000 of his best soldiers to annihilate them. Of course the guard was not removed. Every available man on the *Spartan* was landed, and everything was in readiness for the attack by the ferocious five thousand Black Flags. As a result of the message to the Commodore the *Rainbow*, which had returned from torpedo practice in the morning, was immediately coaled and dispatched to Anping five and a half hours after the message asking for assistance was received. On board the cruiser were forty marines under the command of Captain Shubrick, who had lately returned from Tamsui, and they were supplemented with the whole of the marines on the *Victor Emanuel*, who were under the command of Captain Brabazon. The *Rainbow* raced along at a speed of nineteen and a half knots and reached her destination on Sunday afternoon, and landed the troops. Altogether two hundred British marines have been landed at Anping, and they will be quite prepared to meet an attack by the five thousand rebels.

At present telegraphic communication between Anping and Amoy is not possible, and consequently H.M.S. *Redbreast* was withdrawn from Tamsui, and sent to Anping, which was reached on Sunday. As long as the position is critical she will be kept running between Anping and Amoy with telegrams.

When the telegram to Commodore Boyes was dispatched there was no sign of the Japanese men-of-war, which, although due at Anping on the 12th inst., had not then arrived. This was the date on which it had been thought probable they would attack the place. The warships were doubtless cruising along the coast.

The Douglas steamer *Thales*, which arrived in port on Saturday, brought news of the state of affairs up to the 12th inst. At Tainanfoo, which was reached on the 9th inst., the officers were informed that on the previous day a

Japanese man-of-war anchored about a mile off the port, and for some time careful investigations were made of the position of the fort. Soundings were taken, and other necessary preliminaries to a possible engagement were gone through. But although this work was apparent to everyone on shore no hostile feeling was displayed by the rebels, and the warship left the port in the evening. She went to Takow, but here a different reception was accorded her. As soon as she was sighted the Chinese forts opened fire upon her, but the man-of-war was out of range, and consequently the rebels by their hostile display did themselves more harm than good, as the Japanese officers were enabled to form a good idea of the position of the guns. The firing was not returned. The Japanese boat returned to Tainanfoo on the 10th inst., and anchored six miles off the land. In the evening of the following day two additional Japanese men-of-war were seen in the distance. While at Takow the *Thales* officers heard a rumour that a detachment of Japanese soldiers had landed some distance to the south of Takow, and that 500 Black Flags had marched out to meet them. It was also rumoured that the Black Flags had broken out in rebellion amongst themselves. Fighting had been carried on and many houses looted about twelve miles from Tainanfoo. There is doubtless some truth in this rumour, as when the *Thales* left Tainanfoo on the 12th inst. firing was heard, and the general impression was that the Black Flags intended to offer every opposition to the Japanese. From Ape till to Takow, a distance of two miles, there was an unbroken line of Chinese flags. The *Spartan* was at Tainanfoo, and every precaution had been taken to protect the British residents, while the *Tweed* will afford protection to residents at Takow. There were 252 Chinese passengers on the *Thales*, the greater portion of them being mandarins from Tainanfoo and Takow, who landed at Amoy and Swatow, and forty-six came to Hongkong.

As soon as Liu Yung Fu was aware of the exodus of people from Takow to Amoy, he issued a proclamation to the effect that should anyone wish to leave South Formosa their luggage and persons would be searched, and 80 per cent. of any money found upon them would be confiscated and retained for the maintenance of the defensive force under his command.

The departure of the Taotai's brother-in-law and his Secretary for Amoy became known to the Black Flag leader and he ordered their luggage to be searched. \$3,000 in silver and some gold leaf were found concealed amongst the forty trunks which were described to contain private effects. The money was all confiscated and the two men were allowed to take their departure for Amoy. This action will no doubt have the effect of reducing the number of emigrants.

Liu Yung Fu is reported to have gone round his camp and personally exhorted the men to be brave and stand to the last in the impending battle. His men in the meantime are committing all sorts of outrage and robbery on the natives in the interior.

Cholera is said to be raging fearfully and many natives have died of the disease in South Formosa.

A correspondent at Anping writes that up to the time of the *Thales* leaving that port on the 12th inst. the Japanese expedition for the occupation of South Formosa had not arrived. One Japanese man-of-war had been cruising in the vicinity of Anping and Takow. The forts at the latter place opened fire without taking effect or eliciting any reply from the stranger. The Taotai and Prefect left in the steamer *Martha* for Shanghai, and it is reported that they had to contribute a large sum of money, before being allowed to leave, to Liu Yung Fu, the Black Flag General, who is now practically Governor of the island. It is said that he intends to resist the Japanese, but hopes are entertained that he will surrender when the time comes. Ample protection is afforded the foreign community and so far there has been little or no trouble with the soldiers, who appear to have a wholesome fear of the Marine bayonets and give the settlement of Anping a wide berth.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS." AMOY, 19th June.]

On Sunday the rebels demanded the withdrawal of the British guard at Anping. H.M.S. *Rainbow* promptly landed eighty-five additional

men, making the total force ashore one hundred and fifty. The *Spartan* and *Redbreast* are at Anping. The situation is strained, but less critical.

THE CANTON GOVERNMENT AND THE FORMOSAN REBELLION.

The Canton officials are playing a risky game with regard to Formosa, the folly of which is almost inconceivable. They appear to think they can harry the Japanese in Formosa as they are accustomed to harry the French in Tonkin, by affording secret assistance to the forces of lawlessness. If the turpitude of the design were not sufficient to deter them they might at least be expected to see the impossibility of carrying it out when the scene of operations is over sea. They appear, however, determined to make the attempt. The shipment of supplies to the rebels has already been noted. After the *Ningpo* had left on her last voyage news was received that the Japanese were in possession of Tamsui. As this was the port the vessel was bound for, telegrams were at once despatched to agents in Hongkong to send two fast launches in pursuit, of her and turn her back. This they succeeded in doing, the launches overtaking the *Ningpo* some ninety miles from Hongkong. The vessel returned to Canton on Monday and her cargo was discharged, by arrangement, into private godowns, so that it may be despatched at short notice to wherever it may be wanted without attracting unnecessary attention. The *Ningpo*, we hear, has now been taken over by the Government but will be worked as a privately owned vessel, so that the Government may disavow responsibility if necessary. The present programme is said to be that the *Ningpo*, after calling at Swatow and Amoy, is to prospect along the Formosa coast to see if arrangements can be made for co-operation with forces in the island against the Japanese and if a convenient place can be found for landing munitions. According to all accounts, however, the people of Formosa are not likely to lend much assistance in carrying out the project. By the respectable residents the Japanese have been welcomed with open arms, and the idea of the Chinese soldiers seems to be to get away as fast as they can. There may for a time to come be some little brigandage by remnants of the dispersed army, but organised resistance to the Japanese is at an end.

THE GENESIS OF THE FORMOSAN REPUBLIC.

It is a curious fact, and one not generally known, that the Formosan rebellion was instigated by a foreign gentleman living not a thousand miles from this office, here in Shanghai. He is neither British, German, American, nor Russian, but he has been professionally associated with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung for some time past, and appears to have gained some of the confidence of that exalted official. This revolution-monger's idea was to induce his country, a petty state of Northern Europe, to recognise the new Republic, and so give it a legal status; but the parsimony or impecuniosity of Chang apparently frustrated that bold design. The foreigner wished to send a long telegraphic despatch, explaining the whole situation, to a leading international lawyer in Paris, to get his opinion upon the status of a republic, organised as Formosa was; but Chang haggled about the cost of the telegram, and wanted to send it over the Chinese and Russian lines, by way of Helamp. The disorganised and disrupted state of the Chinese Telegraphic Administration, however, rendered this plan futile, and so the despatch was never sent, and the opinion of the eminent French jurist was never obtained. In its absence it was found impossible to secure the support of the European state, to which the originator of the idea owed allegiance, and which was promised certain commercial advantages for its countenance if the scheme had been successfully carried through. The whole grand plan then resolved itself into an ugly abortion, and it will cost China a pretty penny before she is finished with it, because it is proved, by the most convincing evidence, that the Chinese Government is solely responsible for the condition in which the Japanese found the island, and the vast expense to which they have been put in order to take possession.

We may observe that the defiant attitude of the people of Formosa is owing to the instigation and

powerful support of one man, namely, Liu. He occupies in Formosa the position occupied by Spreckles in Hawaii. The greater part of the wealth of the island is in his possession, and he consequently exercises overwhelming influence there. Had his property been wholly situated in the island, he would probably have remained quiet and become a naturalised subject of Japan. But on the mainland of China also he has possessions even more valuable than those in Formosa, so that a change of nationality would seriously impair his interests. Under these circumstances, he is evidently placed in a serious dilemma. In order to save his property on the mainland, he cannot become a Japanese subject. He must therefore dispose of his property in Formosa within two years and leave the island, for Japanese law does not sanction the possession of real estate by foreigners. The difficulties of his situation are duly appreciated by the Viceroy Li, who, we are informed, brought the matter to the notice of Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu at Shimonoseki when the question of the cession of the island was under discussion. The Chinese Plenipotentiary asked for a special licence to Liu authorizing him to own real property in Formosa after its transfer to Japan, without becoming the latter's subject. This application was of course rejected, and Liu seems to have been driven to his present course out of desperation. The Black Flags, it is said, are in his employ. This resistance on the part of the people may cost Japan a few lives and some money, but it will prove a good thing that Liu and his dependents have revolted, for the troublesome question about the disposal of his property will be very easily settled once for all. The affair will also serve as a means of ridding the island of all undesirable characters. —*China Gazette*.

MR. WATERS' ACCOUNT OF THE "ARTHUR" AFFAIR AT TAMSUI.

The *Arthur* having arrived at Shanghai from Tamsui via Amoy a representative of the *Mercury* had an interview with Mr. Waters, who gave the following account of the firing on that vessel:—

THE TROUBLE COMMENCES.

On the 3rd inst., after the fall of Kelung, the *Arthur* was lying at her moorings at Hobé. The soldiers and people, upon the news of the fall, began flocking aboard the *Arthur* in hundreds. By Tuesday morning there were nearly 2,000 people on board, and it was decided by the captain and the officials on board to leave. Steam was got up and all was ready to leave, when orders came for the ship not to go, which proved in the end to have been a most fortunate thing for all on board the ship, as it was later learned that it was the intention of the shore soldiers and officials to open fire upon the ship from the forts. These had three 8-inch guns—two Krupp and one Armstrong, firing projectiles weighing 280 pounds. There was also one 12-inch 50 ton gun in the fort, firing an eight hundred pound projectile, and the soldiers fully intended to use these

LOOTING BEGUN.

About 8.30 p.m. of that night a mob of soldiers, under a Captain Li, came down to the bund, intent upon loot or murder. They stopped all who showed any signs of wishing to leave the shore in sampans, and anybody who refused to come ashore from the sampans to be looted. They dragged the occupants of any sampan caught ashore, robbed and beat them, and told them that if they attempted to leave the place they would be killed. Three dead bodies were found on the beach in the morning, shot and cut most brutally, besides plentiful blood stains showing what work had been doing. This same gang of marauders soon directed their musketry fire at the *Arthur*, keeping this up all night and hitting the ship in many places, and wounding many of their own people on board, and leaving their marks and damage from stem to stern of the ship.

THE PASSENGERS LIKE A LOT OF SHEEP.

Mr. Waters made a proposition to the officials on board that a letter should be sent ashore to the people in charge of the rowdies asking them

how much they would charge to prevent their men from firing upon the ship, and to stop the firing. This was necessary, as none of those on the ship had anything with which to defend themselves, as they had thrown away their arms, ammunition, and uniforms in clambering on board. The panic amongst these poor refugees was most pitiable, and they were then huddled together on the ship like a lot of helpless sheep in a pen. What few arms had been brought aboard were taken charge of by the ship people.

A PERILOUS MISSION.

After the letter had been decided upon and written, the question arose "who was to deliver it," as that was a most dangerous undertaking. As Mr. Waters had proposed it, and no one else would undertake the ticklish business, he had to further assist by taking it ashore himself. He went ashore to the Custom House, where he met Mr. Nightingale, of the Customs, and told him of his intentions. Mr. Nightingale told him it would be fruitless to attempt it alone, and volunteered to do all he could to assist Mr. Waters. He said that if any Chinese interpreter were taken the probabilities were that both would be killed. As Mr. Waters knew that Mr. Nightingale was liked and respected by the Chinese officials, he pressed him to accompany him to the forts. As he says now: "Without Mr. Nightingale I could not have accomplished what I wanted." Having induced Mr. Nightingale to accompany him, Mr. Waters continues:—We then proceeded to the fort and on arrival found all ready for firing. The gates were closed and double sentries posted and kept. While waiting for the gates to be opened, Mr. Nightingale told me, from something he overheard being said inside, we might never be allowed to come out alive again. I did not seem to think so, because I could not understand the language as he could. We were admitted to the fort and received by the General. Mr. Nightingale then commenced negotiations with the General, and got out of them their intentions. We then for the first time, to our great surprise, found out that their intention was to destroy the ship and everybody on her. Mr. Nightingale asked the General why this was and was answered that the men had had no pay for two months, and unless they had their money the ship should never leave. They had both torpedoes and guns in the forts, and it would have been impossible for any ship to leave if they wished to stop her. We explained to the General that the ship had been looted of Tls. 30,000 that morning, and he replied that neither he nor his men had received a cent of the money, and as he had 500 men he wanted pay for them. After Mr. Nightingale had some conversation with the General in Chinese, I asked him to inquire of the General how much was the least he demanded to allow the ship to leave in safety, pointing out that he must be easy, as we had to find the money. The General named Tls. 5,000 (which I thought a very reasonable sum). After some consultation with the officers, this was agreed to by both sides. The agreement was this way. The money would be paid providing the officers would let me disable the guns and torpedoes so that they could not fire upon us even though the men revolted. I was to be allowed to take away parts of the guns and cut the torpedo connections and to take the pieces to another place, where they should be kept until the money was paid. After we had paid the money we were to be allowed to disable the 12-inch gun. They would allow us to disable the 8 inch guns, but refused to allow the 12-inch to be touched. After long standing out, however, they agreed to include the 12-inch and the parts were taken away. As the General was afraid he would not get the money, even then, he wanted security, so I was left until the money was sent, the other people taking away the parts of the guns. By the way, taking these parts away was ticklish work. All around were sleeping soldiers and if any of them had awakened and found us taking away these parts they would have cut us to mince meat. I did not make much noise in doing it. When the money arrived, Mr. Nightingale and I completed the disablement of the 12-inch gun, and on our return found the men sharing the money out. The General would only take \$16, but begged me to take him on board the *Arthur*, which I consented to do. The money had been collected from an official in Hobé—that is, \$4,000 was gathered there, and I let them have \$1,000 which

I had on board of the ship. It was about 3.30 on the morning of Thursday, the 6th, that we finished at the forts, and then Mr. Nightingale took us by a back way to the shore, where we found our boats and went on board of the *Arthur*. When I got on board the captain told me that while I was away the ship had been fired at from a fort on the opposite side of the river, with a small field-gun, the shot falling about 20 yards astern. As soon as it was daylight we saw the men rushing out of the fort we had disabled, they doubtless seeing there was nothing to be done after the guns were disabled. Fully half of those men came aboard of our ship, stealing sampans or anything that would carry them, and clambering up the sides of the ship with the assistance of their comrades, as the ladders were taken in. By about 6 o'clock we had 3,000 men if we had a soul abroad. We had a terrible list on, as most of the men were on one side to get out of the way of the musketry fire which was now playing on us.

A DEADLY FUSILADE.

About 7 o'clock on Thursday morning the fort on the opposite side of the river began firing upon us with their field-guns. The first two or three shots fell over the ship, the direction being, however, very good. After this they seemed to direct their fire at the fore part of the vessel—the saloon was filled with officials. The first shell that hit the ship hit the side hinge of the baggage-port and exploded without damage. The second hit the upper deck close to the wheel-house, passed through the ceiling of the saloon, tore its way through the body of a man sitting on a chair alongside the saloon-table, and struck the side of the saloon deck, not exploding. A third shot struck the skylight just forward of the stoke-hole grating, killing four men outright and wounding we do not know how many. Another shell exploded just before reaching the ship and knocked two men, who were clambering up the side, into the water. One of the mates threw a life-buoy over the spot they disappeared at, but this was useless, as the men never were seen again. The *Arthur* then dropped astern to where the German gunboat *Illis* was anchored. She ordered the *Arthur* further astern out of her way, and she fired one shot at the fort which was firing at us, which struck the parapet. She then waited until the fort fired another shot, when, judging the position from the smoke, she fired another shell which was very well directed, bursting right over the position. As the fort did not fire another shot it is thought she must have either killed or wounded all the men or disabled the gun.

THE PERILOUS ESCAPE.

We then got up our anchor and went full speed ahead, getting out of the harbour without further harm, though several shots were fired at us, all of which fell short. We went to Amoy, where all the passengers but the Cantonese left us. These latter demanded to be taken to Canton, and it was only after long delay and after a Chinese gunboat had come from Foochow and taken the Cantonese aboard that we were free. Even then we were not clear of our troubles, as the forts in Amoy threatened to sink us, and we had to leave without water and with every light put out on the ship, sneaking out during the night. We had some officials still on board, and put into some place on the coast. We arrived here safe this morning at 3 o'clock, and I at once came ashore.

GENERAL FORMOSAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Waters is loud in his praise of Mr. Nightingale, who worked so hard for them in negotiating with the fort, as well as Mr. Morse, the Commissioner of Customs, who advanced \$4,000—all his shroff had—towards paying the money demanded by the General.

Mr. Waters reached Twatutia before the President knew of the landing of the Japanese at Kelung. He was threatened with arrest by the British authorities on the island if he engaged with the Formosans, so he at once resigned, as his agreement distinctly stated that active warfare was not to be part of his duty. He succeeded in getting his accounts squared up just 20 hours before the Governor ran away, and after that did all in his power to assist that official in escaping, receiving the heartiest thanks and profuse promises for these services.

From what he knows of the armament of Palm Island and the accounts he heard in Formosa Mr. Waters is certain that the Japanese loss was heavy in taking that place. But his opinion of the fighting qualities of the Chinese was much changed when he heard of the three thousand soldiers and several thousands marauders being driven out of Tawatia by 50 Japanese, who, he was told, had been sent at the urgent request of two foreigners, who went to the Japanese head-quarters to ask them to hurry up and drive out the Chinese, who were looting everything.

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN SZECHUEN.

On the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May the whole of the missionary property at Chêngtu, Szechuan—English, American, and French (Catholic)—was destroyed by rioters. The missionaries are all safe in the yamens of the officials.

These brief particulars relate to an outrage which there is little reason to doubt has been incited by the highest officials, from Liu Ping-chang, the Viceroy of Szechuan, downwards, and which in extent, we are assured, is the most serious experienced by foreign missions for a hundred years.

Details are necessarily meagre at the time of writing, but on Saturday last, 1st June, a telegram was despatched from Chêngtu stating that on the previous day the American mission there was looted, and that on that day the English and French missions had also been attacked. On Sunday a telegram was received that all the missionary buildings in the city had been entirely destroyed, the work of destruction being terribly complete. Bishop Dunand, in charge of the Roman Catholic mission, was wounded, and it was feared that some other missionaries have been injured. The Roman Catholic mission, which belongs to the Missions Etrangères de Paris, has been working in the district for 150 years and reckons 30,000 Christians under its charge. For some months it has been evident that trouble was brewing, and proclamations have been issued by the Viceroy, who is a notoriously anti-foreign official, bearing his official seal and inciting the populace to acts of hostility against the Christians. The existence of these proclamations is not to be doubted, as copies have been procured and brought to the notice of the foreign representatives.

The series of outrages which will make the three last days of May, 1895, infamous in the annals of mission work in China has not, as far as the value of the property destroyed is concerned, been paralleled in this century, if ever, in China. In Chêngtu there were four Protestant establishments, one belonging to the Canadian Methodist Mission, under the presidency of Dr. Virgil Hart, one to the China Inland Mission, and two others; while the Missions Etrangères have been established there for a hundred and fifty years, and number thirty thousand converts in their fold. There are several ladies among the missionaries at Chêngtu, and the missions, the French especially, had a large amount of property, which it will cost a vast sum to replace, as far as replacement is possible. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday this property was entirely destroyed by mobs. That it was an organised and systematic attack on the Christians is obvious, and there is very good reason to believe that the organiser was no less a personality than the retiring Viceroy of Szechuan, Liu Ping-chang. It is just nine years since Liu Ping-chang was appointed Viceroy of Szechuan, and he has constantly opposed the spread of Christianity and foreign ideas in his viceroyalty. He has always put every obstacle in his power in the way of the settlement of claims for outrages on the Catholic missions in Szechuan, and he was a bitter opponent of the opening of the Upper Yangtze to steam traffic. His avarice and misgovernment of his province reached such a pitch that last year a special commission was sent from Peking to investigate the numerous charges made against him. The commission threw a thin coat of whitewash over Liu himself, but he was superseded, though his successor has not yet, we believe, taken over the seals. The destruction of all the foreign-owned property in Chêngtu, the capital of Szechuan, is probably his last protest against the detested foreigner and his doctrines. It is not a hypothesis that Liu is the organiser of this outrage: there are now in Shanghai copies of anti-Chris-

tian proclamations, studiously calculated to fire the passions of the baser sort, for which this Viceroy is directly responsible.

Later native news from Chêngtu concerning the recent riot against the missionaries estimates the damage done to property at a little over Tls. 3,000,000. In some cases resistance was offered by the Roman Catholic converts against the mob, resulting in some loss of life on both sides.

Shanghai, 12th June.

There were some who hoped that the reported anti-Christian outbreak at Chêngtu would turn out to be not so serious as was at first feared; but day by day, as news comes in, it is found that we did not know nearly the full extent at first. At no less than five cities has all the missionary property been destroyed, and three other cities, one of them a treaty port, are threatened. It is not known so far, happily, that any lives have been lost, but some of the missionaries are missing. Surely the Ministers at Peking of the three Powers concerned will begin to understand that it is no use any more to deal with China as if she were a civilised Power. We trust that there will promptly be a gunboat at every river port, Ichang included. Peking does not seem now to have the power to control the provinces, and it is sheer madness to leave the protection of foreigners to the provincial authorities, who in Szechuen have not apparently attempted to stop the outrages.

The following telegram was received last night from Hankow:—"The English, French, Canadian, and American missions have been wrecked at Chêngtu, Kiating, Yachow, Ping-shan, and Sinking. Some of the missionaries are missing, but it is not known that any lives have been lost. Suifu and Luohou are threatened. At Chungking a riot is certain. All foreigners left Chêngtu yesterday."

Shanghai, 13th June.

The following telegram was received by H.M.'s Consul-General here last night from Sir Nicholas O'Connor, H.M.'s Minister at Peking:—"Inform the China Association and the Press that I received last night a telegram from H.M. Consul at Chungking, dated the 8th inst., stating that so far no lives had been lost, but the situation was very grave. Tachow and Kiating had been wrecked and Hsuehou was in danger. I am insisting upon the utmost energy, and holding the officials responsible."

H.M.S. Porpoise, Capt. Pelly, leaves the first thing this morning for the Yangtze ports as may be required, disturbances being threatened at Hankow and Nanking. H.M.S. Firebrand has been directed to proceed to Ichang.

We learn that strict orders have been issued by wire from Peking to the Viceroys of the Hukwang and Liangkang provinces that no fresh anti-Christian riots are to take place in the Yangtze Valley.

Shanghai, 14th June.

Mr. Jernigan, U.S. Consul-General, received yesterday from Mr. Lewis at Chungking the following telegram:—"Missions at Chêngtu, Kiating, Yachow, Suifu, Luohou, and many other places wrecked or abandoned. No place in the province safe. Apparently wide-spread conspiracy. Scores of missionary refugees descending Yangtze. Some narrow escapes, but no lives reported lost. Chungking still holds; officials vigilant."

Hankow, 7th June.

No more news has as yet come over the wires from the West, so we are still in the dark as to the particulars of the Chêngtu tragedy, but the opinion gains ground here that it will prove to be one of the most serious of all the riots of recent years. The Protestant Missions involved are the Church of England, China Inland, Canadian Methodist, American Methodist Episcopal, besides a very strong Catholic Mission. The total number of foreigners usually resident there is about fifty or sixty.

Chêngtu itself has hitherto borne the best reputation for friendliness to foreigners. It is the largest and wealthiest city of all the West, with an estimated population of a million. As the capital of Szechuan it is the residence of the Governor-General, and is filled with civil and military officials of all classes, with soldiers enough to control the province—all of which should have made a riot there impossible. Besides, there was there the additional security that Chêngtu is a great commercial centre, where the only interest is peace, and where people from all parts of China reside, as well as many outlandish and

foreign men from the countries further West. In the absence of all information it is needless to speculate on the causes of this riot, but this much may be said—considering the official and commercial character of Chêngtu, its hitherto peaceful record, its remoteness from the scene of the war, and the freedom of all apprehension on the part of the missionaries, it was the very last place where such a disturbance was naturally to be expected.

It is more to the point to enquire what is the main cause of such outrages, and if they can be by any means prevented. It seems to me that much light is thrown on this question by a careful consideration of some of the facts of previous riots. We have had five very serious ones on the river in recent years, namely, Chungking, Wuhu, Wusueh, Ichang, and Sungpu, so that by this time we should be learning something. Now, one feature which was common to all of them was this: no matter how great was the loss of life and property, or what was the particular Government chiefly involved, the Chinese version of the story was always accepted as the truth of the matter, and no independent enquiry was made. Whatever merits the account of a riot as drawn up by the responsible Chinese officials may have, truthfulness is hardly to be looked for as one of them; and granting full liberty to tell any story they pleased was hardly the way to make them more careful next time. Further, it was a notorious feature of all the above cases that the really guilty parties were never brought to justice; even when, as in the case of Sungpu, the names and proofs of guilt were supplied, nothing was done to them. Those punished were insignificant, innocent, and sometimes friendly natives, while in one case where a whole British settlement was destroyed (Ichang), no one was ever punished at all. And still further, all those cases were settled by the acceptance of a monetary payment, so many dollars for so much damage, and a regular tariff for European heads, with the result that the collection and disbursement of the cash actually became a source of much profit to the very officials under whose auspices the riots occurred. When one considers these things—no questions to be asked, no punishment to be dreaded, but an intense hatred to be gratified, and a snug sum of tails to be netted, the wonder is, not that there should be occasional anti-foreign riots in China, but that they should not be very much more numerous. Of course the Chinese Government cannot be held free from blame in the matter, but the main responsibility for riots really rests on the Foreign Powers themselves, who persist in dealing with China in respect to such as if she were a highly civilised Power, while in truth she does not rise much above the level of any painted savage chief. There will be no freedom from riots till the Powers reconsider their policy in dealing with them.

There have been two cases in Kiukiang recently which contain in them a whole education on this subject. One of the gentry there appropriated a piece of land belonging to the Catholic Mission, and built a wall round it. The Mission appealed to the French Consul, who exhausted all the resources at his disposal in the line of writing despatches, without having the slightest attention paid to him. At length a French gunboat visited Kiukiang, when the Consul sent word to the officials that unless the wall were immediately removed, he would come in force and have it removed himself. That wall disappeared like magic.

Next is the Kuling case, which has had a history so curiously like the recent history of Formosa, as to suggest the idea that both must have been written by the same hand. First, during the war time, the officials after due discussion resolved that foreigners might be allowed to have a piece of waste land on the top of the Lushan as a site for bungalows—just as they agreed that the Japs would be allowed to have Formosa. Next they executed a deed with all due formalities, properly sealing and registering it, by which this property was handed over to foreign ownership, just as they executed and ratified the treaty which transferred Formosa to Japan. Next, the war being now over, the officials repented of their action, and begged for delay in the new owners taking possession, just as was done with Formosa. Next, to make sure of carrying their point, they proceeded to stir up the people with the object of making it too hot for the new

comers, a proceeding which resulted in a bonfire of two houses on the Kiukiang hills, and a brand new republic in Formosa. Lastly, having brought matters to this successful issue, the officials concerned wash their hands of all responsibility, and profess themselves to be utterly unable to give any redress.

As for the Japs, they will no doubt be quite able to take care of their own interests, and by a due display of determination easily overcome all opposition in Formosa. Still more easily could Her Majesty's representatives overcome all the difficulties at Kuling, by following the old-fashioned policy of informing the Taotai of Kiukiang that if he cannot protect British subjects in the peaceful exercise of their rights they will take steps to do so themselves. Unfortunately this is out of date, and the policy which takes its place, namely, that of bringing pressure to bear on the Tsungli Yamén, never seems to result in anything to the purpose. Twice already, in consequence of ministerial representations at Peking, the Tsungli Yamén has wired the Viceroy, Governor, and Taotai to settle the Kuling case at once, to release the prisoners, and to give all due protection to foreigners; but the local officials have simply each time ignored these instructions. As yet, they have not apprehended a single one of the agitators, placardists, incendiaries, or thieves, though duly furnished with names; nor have they released from prison any one of the innocent middlemen, writers, and village elders who had the misfortune to be on the foreigners' side in this transaction. As a preliminary to any action on their part, they insist that the property be unconditionally given up.

Of course, the instructions so painfully obtained from the Yamén, and telegraphed with so much parade, are like so many other things in China—merely intended for "look-see," as Peking can still make its wishes respected in the provinces when it has a mind to. But as long as the Ministers of Foreign Powers are shut up to spending their time and strength in procuring from the Yamén instructions of so little value that any twopenny Taotai feels himself at liberty to snap his fingers at them, just so long will foreign nations fail to command respect in China, and so long may riots be expected as the order of the day.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Shanghai, 11th June.

The following telegram, dated Chungking, 6th June, reached Shanghai last evening. The position is evidently serious:—"At Chengtu, Kiating, and Yochou the Protestant and Catholic mission property has been utterly destroyed. Smaller cities have suffered similarly. The officials refused protection till the mob had completed their work. The Viceroy Liu is chiefly to blame. Twenty adults besides children are still in the Chengtu yamén. Suchou and other places are seriously threatened. Urge foreign nations to act promptly."

REVIEWS.

Her Celestial Husband. By DANIEL WOODROFFE. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

THIS is a tragic tale of an English girl married to a Chinaman, told with much dramatic power. Mabel Conyers lived with her mother and younger sister in a London suburb. A Chinaman from Hankow, with introductions to people in the neighbourhood, is received into the social circle in which the Conyers moved. Lew-Ching, for so the Chinaman was called, was attracted by Miss Conyers' beauty. Mabel, having broken with her latest lover, and having suffered previous disappointments, has become thoroughly disgusted with the life at Barford, and in order to get away from it, almost in desperation, she accepts Lew-Ching's attentions, and, in spite of the protests of her friends, marries him. The sad awakening commences at once. A Chinaman as a curiosity in society, and the same man as the husband of a handsome English girl were not regarded in the same light. The following is a description of the bride and bridegroom's going away:—

"As it happened Mabel had never before been with Lew-Ching at any such public place as a railway station, open to the common herd, except on such occasions as when they had been to the theatre. Then it had been night and the Chinaman been very little noticed. She had never been out walking with him but twice and then their walk had been in the neighbourhood of her

own house, in the quiet streets of suburban residences, where there were very few people to mark the outlandish appearance and dress of her companion. She had met him chiefly at the houses of friends, and in her own home, in the company of people who were too well bred to stare or show astonishment, and who took Lew-Ching as a matter of course.

"Now their appearance together at the Barford station caused a profound sensation, and not, Mabel felt, a sensation that was complimentary. Every one stared, including the ticket collector. Street urchins, with the terrible facility boys have for seemingly springing out of space to gather round anything unusual, collected about them. A trio of servant girls out for a holiday stood close beside them, and when they had realised the scene before them, burst into rude laughter.

"It was quite a relief to get on to the platform downstairs and leave behind them the people who had swarmed into the station from the street, but as she and her husband stood by the door, having their tickets clipped, some one brushed against her dress, and some rice fell out. The ticket collector noticed it, and looked at Lew-Ching and herself, and again Mabel knew that the look was not complimentary.

"There was a lurking insolence in the man's glance; she felt an intense longing to be quit of Barford and its people, to be in some place where she was not known as she was here, where every eye would not say to her 'How strange!' She hated the rice for falling down and betraying her, for she tried to persuade herself that it was this that the people stared at. It was an idiotic custom worthy of savages, this throwing of rice; she felt irritable.

"Lew-Ching had been married in a most exquisite robe of a dull shade of pink, but he had put on for the journey an old and shabby, coarse silk dress of dark blue edged with black gimp, which had become brown and threadbare with use. The loose dark garment gave him a slovenly, dingy appearance, and brought out the sallowness of his skin. As a fact it was the dress he had worn on the voyage from China. Somehow in putting off his gay-coloured and delicate robes, he had lost the romantic look which had taken the girl's eye, and had been one of the many factors leading her to this end; he now no longer had the princely and dignified air, that subtle charm of mystery which together with his foreign ways had distinguished him from the Englishmen, and had lent a false charm to him, in the mind of this girl, that ill-regulated mind of hers.

"As he took the tickets and stood beside her, he looked merely a yellow-faced Chinaman; all charm was gone,—his very expression was less pleasing. If he had looked as handsome as he had sometimes done, she might have forgiven the sensation he was creating, in pride at his appearance; the sort of angry pride she had felt that night at Mrs. Newcomes' when he had stood beside her in his exquisite foreign dress carrying the stephanotis—but here he was simply a Chinaman and nothing more.

"But she stifled her irritation, that intense desire to quarrel which she had felt so often lately, and made herself very pleasant to him.

"At Charing Cross, she thought, there would be less notice taken, no one, she told herself, minded any one's else concerns in great cities like London or Paris. Whenever she had been in town she had, she remembered, seen some strange or foreign sight, some poor distraught woman chattering to herself as she hurried through the streets, some foreigner in the dress of his country, a Brazilian Gaucho in his huge hat and leathern leggings, or a Japanese lady, and these people she remembered she had met in Regent Street and other places teeming with life, in the very arteries of the vast city, and no one seemed to care or to feel enough interest to turn round and look at them.

"But when the train drew up at the station and she and her husband alighted, there was exactly the same interest created, and again Mabel noticed that the looks bent on her were not merely looks of astonishment.

"They secured their luggage and passed through the barrier. The space by Smith's bookstall was as usual fully occupied by the crowd of men to be found there any hour of any day, passing, repassing, reading, lounging, smoking.

"The spectacle of a pig-tailed Chinaman in the company of an extremely good-looking and

fashionably dressed English girl, who evidently and unmistakably belonged to the better classes, took every eye. Some of the commoner of the men stared at her with looks of familiarity and of insolence. Presently Lew-Ching went away to get the tickets, and as she remained by their luggage a cad stood beside her, pipe in mouth, and smiled in her face.

"This smile was the most horrible thing that had yet befallen her in connection with Lew-Ching. It frightened her. The expression on the face of this low-class man had more effect on her than all her mother's words and more than all the entreaties of Lindsay, or than any comment he had made on the Chinaman!"

And so it goes on. The arrival at Lew-Ching's home is described as follows:—

"Standing back from the road Mabel could see a house which might very well be English, built of what looked in this light of grey brick, and with white eaves; it seemed surrounded by mimosa-trees, the air was full of the exquisite scent, and the little fuzzy yellow balls of their blossoms gleamed through the leaves.

"The inmates were expecting them, for the outer door was thrown open; they were now standing in a courtyard dimly lighted by a couple of lanterns hung over a carved archway facing them. Boxes of rather sickly looking oleanders stood at the side of the wall, together with some cacti. The place, to Mabel's eyes, looked bare and uninviting; a Chinawoman had admitted them, and Lew-Ching addressed her in his own language. Though his wife could not understand the words, she knew that the tone was one of disappointment or complaint.

"Then, in the archway before them, appeared the figure of an old Chinawoman hobbling along, leaning partly on the shoulder of an attendant and partly on a walking-stick, almost like a crutch in thickness.

"To Mabel's eyes she was a hideous vision, blear-eyed and with wrinkled yellow skin; her hair was thin, but was elaborately dressed and fastened with ornaments.

"It is my mother," said Lew-Ching.

"She came forward unsmilingly and greeted her son, who returned the greeting with respect; then she turned her head to the girl beside him and surveyed her. Her ugly brown eyes looked from beneath their drooping lids at the beautiful English woman, but there was no expression in them beyond that of a passive dislike. All three women, the mistress and the two others, stared at the girl, and then the old woman with a gesture made her son walk beside her. She put her old hand, so much like a bird's claw, on his shoulder, and still leaning on the stick led the way, her English daughter-in-law and the Chinawomen following.

"Once more Mabel felt that curious sensation of being outside herself, of looking at herself from a distance. Her sensations were a mixture of rage at her position and at the insolence of her husband's mother, and anger against Lew-Ching himself, for all the slights and humiliations she had suffered since she had left home. The same rage which she had felt against him at being left alone with the coolies in the Chinese quarter, she felt at this moment. Why could he not be more human? What she was feeling was a rage against life, and against her husband for having entrapped her. She no longer felt even that desire to conciliate him, to stand well with him, that she had had,—this last action of his, in which he appeared to discard her at his mother's bidding, made her more angry than anything she had suffered since leaving home. Then she reflected that in the old days she had never felt these consuming, overmastering rages which so often swept over her now, and then suddenly she remembered that it was in one of these passions that she had taken the irrevocable step that had led to this.

"As different from you as a cat or a dog." As her eyes fell on the old crippled woman leaning on her husband's arm, Mrs. Conyers' words recurred to her.

"As the girl followed in the train of these Chinese people, the humiliation she felt exceeded anything she had suffered before. To be contemned by the people, her own countrymen and women on board the *Oristes* had been bad enough, but she had, as it were, come on it gradually; she had been warned, and if she had not at the time of her marriage realised the truth of what her mother and Lindsay said, the possibility of adverse public opinion had been at least placed before her, and even in Barford she

had seen for herself that people condemned her action. But to be slighted, treated with cruel rudeness by this hideous old Chinawoman, an old barbarian as she mentally called her—this was insufferable.

"The race feeling came up, stronger in this girl than in many others, because she had seen so little of foreigners and foreign countries, and until the infatuation for this handsome Chinaman had had a contempt for all things not English. The dislike she had for Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Sandilands paled before the white glow of the passion of anger she felt now,—a rage coupled with remorse for having put herself in such a position, that this hateful and insolent old woman could trample on her.

"It was the same racial feeling which leads to lynching, and which in some countries makes it a crime punished by death for a black man to strike a white.

"If the old woman, as she hobbled in front, on her son's arm, could have seen into the heart of the white-faced English girl, she would have seen some dreadful things written there. This girl, once placid tempered and sweet, and possessing neither more nor less than the ordinary temper of a well brought up young lady, had in the last few months developed passions, which she had, till now, forced herself to control, but which might at any moment become absolutely terrible."

We must not disclose the tragic end of it all, but refer the reader to the book itself. Lew-Ching treated his wife with respect and affection, in his way, and seems to have been altogether a decent sort of a fellow, but the Chinese way was not the English way nor the English way the Chinese way, and it was impossible that the two lives could run in the same current. Mr. Woodroffe tells his tale well and is true to nature, and his local colouring, we should say, is accurate, though not being familiar with Hankow or its surroundings we are hardly in a position to pronounce on that point. The only exception we have to take to the tale is that it is too sombre and tragic from beginning to end, with hardly a touch of humour or any secondary interest to relieve it.

A Thousand Years of The Tartars. By E. H. PARKER, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Kiungchow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, and Singapore: Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

Mr. PARKER is well known for his monumental industry, of which the book before us is a striking example. It is, he says, "intended to give, in (it is hoped) readable form, the substance of all the Chinese have to say about the Nomad Tartars previous to the conquests of Genghis Khan." Here and there interesting passages are to be found, but to wade through the book from beginning to end must, in the case of any ordinary reader, be regarded as a feat of endurance and patience. Mr. Parker says he has translated, word for word, all the original Chinese authorities he could find; but literal translations of Chinese records a thousand years old are not the pabulum to attract a large circle of readers. We have in Mr. Parker's book all the material for an interesting history of an important epoch, and the student will find it extremely useful in aiding him in his researches, though others than students may find the undigested mass of minute detail rather too much for them. But detail is Mr. Parker's strong point. He collects the material; others may if they please throw it into shape and give it to the world in the form of graphic narrative. Between the covers of Mr. Parker's book, however; those who have the patience to search for them, will find passages of general interest. A universal custom, he tells us, "which extended for a thousand years over the whole of Tartary, was for the son to take over his deceased father's wives (with the exception of his own natural mother), and for younger brothers to take over the widows of their elder brother. It does not appear quite certain whether the son or the brother had first choice: perhaps the brother only took when there was no son: possibly *vice versa*." We should think either would have been very glad to get out of it. The following is Mr. Parker's account of the Great Wall:—

"After Ts'in had amalgamated this state together with the others, the celebrated general Meng T'ien was sent at the head of several hundred thousand men to attack the Tartars; the whole line of the Yellow River was recovered,

including the Loop portion now known as the Ordous country. The Tartars were driven away to the north of the Great Desert; enormous numbers of criminals and other unfortunate people were drafted northwards, in order to construct a military road and do garrison duty; over forty citadels or fortified towns were built along the line of the frontier; and, finally, the so-called Great Wall was carried continuously from the sea to a point near the modern provincial capital of Lan-chou Fu in Kan Suh. This Great Wall still exists in a more or less complete state throughout nearly its entire length; and, as it is distinctly marked upon almost every modern map of China, the reader of the following pages will find his task much facilitated if he keeps this line well before his mind; for it not only enables us to dispense with the necessity of introducing multitudinous strange Chinese names of places,—names, too, which often vary as to locality with each succeeding dynasty,—but it marks in a vivid way the blood-line along which millions of human skeletons are to lie bleaching without intermission during a thousand year's struggle. It is proper, however, to remark that Meng T'ien with his half million of slaves did not do more than improve and consolidate already existing walls; for we are told that the Chinese king who adopted Tartar costume had already built a Great Wall from north-east Shan Si to the westernmost extremity of the Loop country, and a little before that the rising power of Ts'in had built another wall still further west. To the east, again, the frontier-state of Yen, which roughly speaking may be taken to represent the plain of modern Peking, had constructed a Great Wall from about the longitude of Peking to the sea, so that it is evident very little remained for Meng T'ien to do but to improve and strengthen the already existing fortifications. In later times, too, various northern dynasties added to or laterally extended the line of the Great Wall in the east, more especially near Peking; so that the magnificent and almost perfect structure which modern visitors make a point of going to see at a distance of about thirty miles from that capital is very far from being the ancient Great Wall of two thousand years ago.

In book VII., chapter I., dealing with the Empire of the Cathayans, Mr. Parker says:—

"The Ghei and some at least of the Cathayans cannot well be anything but the ancestors of the various Mongol tribes that now occupy their old quarters; and it is also difficult to imagine what the western Mongols can be other than the fragments of the old Hiung-nu and Turkish Empires dished up, so to speak, in a new shape, after having been reduced or raised by Genghis Khan and his successors to one monotonous level bearing a Mongol tinge, and after having their originally fierce character softened by the influence of Buddhism. There was, it is true, a Shirwi tribe called Mungwa and there was the petty tribe, more akin to the Tunguses than the Turks, called Tatur, from either of which the Mongols proper may possibly have sprung. But extensive nationalities must either immigrate or breed: they cannot suddenly spring into existence. We know that the tribe of Genghis Khan did not come in large bodies from the north, south, east, or west; but, beginning in the humblest way, grew as it rolled over the plains like a huge snow-ball, absorbing almost everything in its way. Any one who has lived amongst the modern Mongols must see that they correspond exactly in appearance and very much in manners to the descriptions given of the ancient Hiung-nu and Huns. In other words, things remain largely as they always were."

Having completed his history of the Tartars up to 1203, Mr. Parker brings his work to an end with the following words:—"From 1368 to 1643 China was once more ruled by Chinese. Since then she has been in the competent hands of the Manchus, as already explained, an obscure tribe affiliated to the Nuchens, who spoke a similar language." In view of recent events the phrase "competent hands of the Manchus" reads almost like satire.

The Silver Question. Injury to British Trade and Manufactures. The Paper by GEORGE JAMIESON, Esq. (H.B.M. Consul-General at Shanghai, China), which won the Bimetallie Prize offered by Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson in 1894; together with Two other Papers on the same subject by THOMAS HOLYOAKE BOX (Yokohama) and DAVID OCTAVIUS CROAL

(London). Also a Preface and a Sequel by Sir HENRY MEYSEY-THOMPSON, Bart., M.P. London: Effingham Wilson.

THE preface contains the best review that could be written of this valuable collection of papers, and we will content ourselves with quoting from it:—

"Fifteen years ago," says Sir H. M. Meysey-Thompson, "I had come to the conclusion that if the value of gold, as measured by silver and commodities, were to continue to rise, the inevitable consequence must be the banishment of all our great manufacturing industries from England, to find a home in the silver-using countries of the East and elsewhere. This theory I and others proclaimed from the housetops, but we found that we might as well have been crying in the wilderness; no one would listen to us. Yet the theory is very simple, and seemed to us quite conclusive. . . . The public would not stop to listen; but 'dogged does it.' We hammered away, making a convert here and there, until now even Sir William Harcourt admits that the professors of Political Economy are on our side. During the last two years I have had information sent me from many parts of the world, that the manufacturing and agricultural industries in silver-using countries are advancing by leaps and bounds; while in England and other gold-using countries they are mostly stagnant and declining. Now, I said to myself, we have no longer to rely on theory; we have hard practical facts to point to. Someone should put these facts in a way in which our great industrial population can understand them. Let them once grasp the fact that employment is slipping from their hands into those of Chinese and Japanese, and the thing is done. The hour has come; can we find the Man? It was in order to find the Man that I offered my prize. I hope that the readers of these Essays will agree that in Mr. Jamieson, H.B.M.'s Consul-General for China, excellently supported as he is by Mr. Croal and Mr. Box, the man is found."

The Kyoto Industrial Exhibition of 1895. Written at the request of the Kyoto City Government. By F. BRINCKLEY.

THIS is a guide to Kyoto, written for the assistance of visitors to the Exhibition, and no more competent writer of such a book could have been found than Captain Brinckley. The exhibition is being held to celebrate the eleven hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the city, but it is "as a city of art manufactures and industrial enterprise that the Kyoto of 1895 desires to introduce itself to the outer world." Captain Brinckley's remarks on art manufactures are particularly interesting and valuable. We may quote the following from the section on Cloisonné Enamel:—

"The Cloisonné School has only one master in Japan, its inventor, Namikawa Sosuke. Connoisseurs have not yet made up their minds whether enamel in which the cloisons are hidden should be regarded as an anomalous curiosity or an artistic triumph. It is the farthest development of the pictorial school. To enclose a design in copper cloisons is to surround it with outlines having no existence in nature. Namikawa Sosuke conceived the idea of abolishing the cloisons—removing them at a certain stage of manufacture or concealing them—and limning veritable pictures with coloured enamels upon monochromatic enamel surfaces. For many years the public paid no attention to this singularly bold essay. An exquisite snow scene sent by Namikawa to the Fisheries Exhibition in London hung skied and unnoticed throughout the show. If people looked at it all, they passed it by as a painting with no special claims to consideration. But at last a French connoisseur—the French are always first in such matters—discovered Namakawa, and now he is counted the prince of Japanese enamellers."

The Federation of Greater Britain. By CHARLES WADDIE, Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association. Edinburgh: Waddie & Co., Limited.

MR. WADDIE is an advocate of "home rule all round" with ran Imperial Parliament representative of all sections of the Empire. In the pamphlet of sixteen pages now before us he briefly but lucidly sketches his scheme, and he recognises the difficulties in the way. "We confess," he says, "that while a British Parliament, like the above, would be constituted on reasonable and just principles, we have

little hope of convincing the English people to fall in with our views. The population and wealth of England is so much greater than any other unit of the federation, it will be hard to convince them to take up a position of equality with their neighbours. They are anything but a meek people, and so much might be said from their point of view, that they might claim to have right and justice on their side. Yet their claim to supremacy could never be conceded. It becomes, then, the duty of Imperial Federationists to bring their whole force to bear upon England to convince her of the justice of their claims; when they have done so they will have achieved a triumph."

The Law of Wills. For Testators, Heirs, and Legatees. Also a Practical Guide for Executors and Administrators. By C. E. STEWART, M.A., of the Inner Temple, etc. Fourth Edition. London: Effingham Wilson. A CAPITAL little handbook, which we are not surprised to see in its fourth edition. The contents are clearly arranged and cover all the points likely to arise in connection with wills. There is a table of cases and an index, and a number of forms are given which will be found useful in the making of wills and in assisting executors and others. An interesting "History of Wills before the Wills Act" is given in the introduction.

THE PLAGUE.

15th June.

A sporadic case of plague occurred on Friday on the second floor of 9, Holland Street, Kennedy Town. The patient, a girl, was removed to the Kennedy Town Hospital. The other persons residing on the floor have been placed under observation in one of the marriage boats, or native marine hotels, at the back of Stonecutter's Island. The premises were duly disinfected.

17th June.

Five cases of plague were reported on Saturday afternoon. Four of the cases occurred in a native seamen's boarding house in Heung Lane and one in a mat shed near Holland Street. The cases are now under treatment in the Kennedytown Hospital. The boarding house has been completely vacated and the other inmates have been removed to one of the marriage boats at the back of Stonecutter's Island. The mat shed near Holland Street has been burnt down. The official report yesterday evening was that there had been no further cases during the preceding twenty-four hours.

The girl who was attacked with plague in a house in Holland Street died in Kennedytown Hospital on Friday evening. Another case from the same street is under observation.

18th June.

A case of plague has occurred at No. 12, Heung Lane. There had been three more deaths in the Kennedytown Hospital up to noon yesterday, namely, two from No. 10, Heung Lane (plague), and one from No. 9, Holland Street (disease not diagnosed yet.) There are now four cases under treatment in the Kennedytown Hospital, namely, one from No. 12, Heung Lane, two from No. 10, Heung Lane, and one from a mat shed near Holland Street.

19th June.

Another case of plague has been admitted into the Kennedytown Hospital from No. 10, Heung Lane. One more death occurred during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday. The following are the statistics from June 14th to 18th:—

No. of cases reported	8
" " deaths	4
" " cases under treatment	4

This statement does not include the case in which the cause of death had not been diagnosed when the case was reported to the Sanitary Board.

The P. & O. steamer *Pekin*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 5th inst., was the means of saving three lives, for when she was 3 miles south of the Hieshans, a Taichow fishing junk was sighted in distress. The junk had encountered a northerly gale on the previous day and seven of the crew were drowned. The *Pekin* lowered a boat and rescued the survivors and brought them on to Shanghai. The passengers of the *Pekin* subscribed \$24 for the sufferers.

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING IN THE FAR EAST.

On Friday night, at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, a paper on the above subject, by Mr. Jack, was read by Mr. Winterburn, the writer being unable to be present in person. Mr. Andrew Johnson presided, and there was a large attendance.

The following was the paper:—

It is not the intention of the author on this occasion to put before you a technical paper, but one which will treat more of the economic value of this institution and our craft in the Far East. To the Marine Engineer—whose multifarious duties at sea call upon him at times to be not only the engineer whose watchful care is necessary to the well-being of the machinery, but who from time to time has to undertake the work of the shipbuilder and patch up a hole in the hull, fix up a damaged rudder, or in fact do anything from raising a sunken wreck to repairing the patent log—the progress of shipbuilding in all its branches must ever be an interesting subject.

To follow up the improvements in shipbuilding and engineering, even within the past decade, would provide scope for many papers on the subject, but for the present let us confine ourselves to the progress we have made in the East, and the marvellous possibilities in store for this institution and the colony in the future.

The primary object of an institution like this should be the expansion of its profession at its own particular centre; it should urge those interested to encourage shipbuilding amongst us, when we can show it will be to their advantage.

Able papers by several of your members have shown that in our midst "We've got the tools, that we've got the men," and it will be the object of this paper to point out, both to local builders and owners, and that without any feeling of jingoism, that "We only want the ships to build to show what we can do,"—to the world in general, to shipowners in the Far East in particular, and to the various governments around us who go so far for their ships and pay well for them.

Hongkong has long been famous for its splendid fleet of steam launches, for whose fine models the Chinese carpenters of to-day are indebted to our predecessors, the pioneers of modern shipbuilding in China. These models would do honour to the first yacht builders in the world; still there will be many amongst your members who can remember when the best of them were propelled by a single or double high-pressure engine, and no one can say when they look at the beautiful compound surface condensing and triple engines which propel our launches of the present day, that our engineers have been lagging in the march of improvement.

A step from the teak wood launch to the steel or composite steamer of moderate dimensions came next, and Hongkong has supplied its neighbours, from Japan to Australia, from the Philippines to India, with specimens of the work that can be turned out here.

Speaking from experience the author can safely say that the Hongkong-built boats belonging to the firm with which he is connected, defy comparison as far as hull, engines, and boilers are concerned, that is to say, that they are ahead of the home-built article in finish, workmanship, and durability.

To-day Hongkong is in a position to turn out and equip sea-going steamers in every way equal to the home article, and more in accordance with the requirements of the country and the Eastern trade. Any of you who have had occasion to order a steamer from home builders will readily understand this.

Objection is taken even to the little refinements which go to make life worth living aboard ship in this climate; it goes beyond their comprehension why punkah and steam heater should be included in the same saloon or mess room; they want to know if the engineers cannot be berthed off the upper platform in the 'tween decks; and when teak decks, side scuttles along 'tween decks, and Hongkong B. T. certificate are mentioned, they have a new tender to make out and the first cost is augmented accordingly.

But as a rule this extra first cost is readily met by Eastern owners, and I do not doubt that, if we can make it plain to those interested, what has been done at home can be done here, many would prefer to have boats built under their own eyes as it were, than have all the worry and

trouble of inspectors for Board of Trade and other societies at home, whose inspection is found incomplete on arrival here, and further expense incurred to adapt boats to the laws of the colony, and the trade for which they are intended.

The question of price comes next, which is a most important one from the owner's point of view. In the shipbuilding and engineering establishment which the author has the honour to manage in Haiphong, we have been able to show, by supplying the government with a light draft gunboat, built in pieces, transported and erected in a river in the interior, that the work could be done more economically than it had been done in France, in the case of boats built for the same service; and this handicapped as we are in Tonkin with customs and other duties.

The difference in cost when a boat can be launched and finished at the works may be imagined.

It may be put forward that building costs more in France than in England; so it does, but the author may state that the type of boat of which the writer's firm makes a speciality, the sternwheeler, can be put in the water and finished for less than the F.O.B. price of builders, of the same type of steamer, in England.

Paradoxical as it may appear, it is the low rate of exchange that favours us, as you will see by the following table of the comparative cost of a steamship of moderate dimensions.

The home prices are taken from the most reliable sources carefully verified; of course they may rise or fall according to the demand, but may be taken as a fair average.

The deductions or additions thereto are from the author's own experience, and will, he thinks, fairly represent the cost of the same steamship if built in Hongkong, taking the value of one pound sterling at ten dollars.

The wages rate allowed is much higher than actually paid here, but something must be allowed for the inefficiency of the native workmen, who in heavy work cannot be expected to compete man for man with their European brethren.

With a dollar at 2/- and perhaps lower, who knows, the wages rate here would be less than one-third of ship-yard wages at home; a considerable economy would also be realised on any materials which could be bought at silver value in the country; woodwork for example, having as we have at our door teak and many other kinds of splendid timber at prices which cannot be touched on the home market.

Steel, pig, bar-iron, and sunries would of course be augmented by the freight out, which, as you will see, has been provided for in the table.

Cost of the home-built boat £20,941.17.2

Cost of the Hongkong-built boat £1,644.7.0

[The details of the comparison were set out in tabular form and cover seven pages of the printed copy of the paper. For cost of material from 10 to 40 per cent. is added to home prices to arrive at the cost in Hongkong, the only exceptions being wood and small boats, the local prices of which are 20 per cent. below home prices. Wages are given as 40 to 50 per cent. below home rates, except in the case of European foremen, who are credited with an addition of 100 per cent. The total saving in wages we make out to be, from Mr. Jack's figures, about £2,800, against which foremen's wages and cost of management come to £700 more in Hongkong than at home, the net gain therefore being £2,100.]

The result, as you will observe, is in favour of the home prices by £706 9s. 9d., or 13s. 10d. per ton gross—not a large amount, and one which would be more than swallowed up by the voyage out, which is generally an unprofitable one for steamers of this size.

As has been already stated, notwithstanding all the care that may have been taken in preparing the specifications with builders who do not understand our requirements, much often remains to be done on arrival, the delays of docking, overhauling, paying off and sending home crews; all of which would be avoided if the boat was built on the spot, and could leave the shipyard for her trial trip and thence on her run direct.

The writer makes bold to say that the balance would then be in our favour and still leave a fair profit for the builder.

The time in building must next be taken into account, and we are considerably handicapped; first, on account of the time required to get our

steel orders filled; secondly, the time lost in transit.

Again it may be said that the builders here cannot build steamers by the hundred-yard length, and cut them off to order as they are said to do in Sunderland, although hailing as the writer does from that port, he denies the libel.

They certainly rattle up a tramp in good style, but it is all a matter of organisation, and if we could only come within a couple of months of their time in building a boat to commence with, I do not doubt it would soon be shortened.

On my last visit I could not help being struck with the rough and ready way the engines are now put together at home; hammer, chisel, and file take a back seat, and the same pieces over which we were wont to spend days and days scraping and polishing go to the erecting shop off the machine, and the finished engine seems none the worse for it after it has hammered itself to a bearing on the trial trip.

Competition has been the great factor in reducing the time occupied in building, and the author has tried to show that we can compete.

Shipowners here would certainly save the expense of intermediate agents if they could treat direct on the spot and the time thus gained would go far to make up for the loss of time cited above; in fact, if you take the time from which negotiations are opened at this end for the building of a coasting boat until the time of her delivery in this harbour, I am not sure but that the Hongkong-built vessel would be the first at her buoy.

Exception may be taken to this paper by saying that the author is unpatriotic, and that by encouraging building here the home trade would suffer, but this would not be felt to any appreciable extent, and as the steel and iron would still have to come from home, increased consumption in the East would still support that branch of the trade; whereas the extension of the present building yards or the establishment of new works here, to take in hand anything from a *tramp* to a *Pacific Greyhound*, would not only make things hum in Hongkong, but provide employment for many more of your engineers and shipbuilders, without whose guidance the Celestial workman would make a poor show and in a very short epoch of time drift back to his antediluvian junks and sampans.

After the reading of the paper a smoking concert was held and it proved very enjoyable. Not only did members of the theatrical company take part in the concert, but Mr. Brady also assisted, and, as usual, he made those present simply roar with delight. The following was the programme:—

Song	"There's a Flower that Bloometh"
	Mr. Jas. Kirkpatrick.
Song	"In Cellar Cool"
	Mr. Gilchrist.
Recitation	"Old Joe"
	Mr. W. G. Carey.
Song	"Why must we say Good-bye"
	Mr. W. Budge.
Recitation	"Briary Villas"
	Mr. Brady.
Song	"The Gauntlet"
	Mr. H. B. Bridger.
Comic Song	
	Mr. D. C. Smith.
Song	"Queen of the Earth"
	Mr. J. B. Farrell.
Song	"The Last Watch"
	Mr. L. Carey.
Song	"The Wolf"
	Mr. Crispin.
Song	"Off to Philadelphia"
	Mr. Gilchrist.
Song	"Accidentally Done"
	Mr. Brady.
Cornet Solo	"The Lost Chord"
	Mr. W. Budge.
Comic Song	
	Mr. D. C. Smith.

H. F. Luh Ch'uan-lin, the Governor of Shensi and the newly-appointed Viceroy of Szech'uan, is reported to have left Singan for his new post at Chêngtu on the 28th ultimo. The journey overland between the two cities will consume about three weeks and a half or four at most, and His Excellency, who is a much more able and liberal-minded person than the retiring Liu Ping-chang, should be in Chêngtu by the last week of the present month. The new Governor of Shensi is to be, the *N. C. Daily News* believes, H. E. K'uei Chün, the present Governor of Kiangsu, a Manchu by birth.

FREE PASSAGES FROM CANTON TO HONGKONG.

AN AMENDING ORDINANCE REQUIRED.

Two men were charged at the Police Court on Friday with obtaining a surreptitious passage on the boat from Canton to Hongkong with intent to defraud the Steamboat Company. The Magistrate, Mr. Wodehouse, discharged the defendants on the ground that he had no power to deal with them under the Ordinance. The charge was brought under Ordinance 22 of 1890, which is an Ordinance amending the Chinese Emigration Consolidation Ordinance of 1889. This latter Ordinance applies to sea going vessels only. Under Ordinance 26 of 1891, section 42, sub-section 2, offences declared by the Merchant Shipping Acts 1854 to 1890 to be misdemeanours may be tried in the same way as other misdemeanours are tried in the colony. But those Shipping Acts were repealed by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, which came into operation on 1st January, 1895. Therefore the powers given under sub-section 2 of the 1891 Ordinance have no effect. Moreover, the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, section 237, applies only to sea going ships, and section 287, sub-section (f) provides for any person travelling in a steamer with intent to avoid payment. But section 267 defines a steamer as being a ship carrying passengers to or from or between any places in the United Kingdom. Consequently if the Legislature of the colony had kept Ordinance 26 of 1891 up to the legislation as to merchant shipping at home there would have been no difficulty. As it is mendicants may obtain a free passage from Canton to Hongkong, provided they can secret themselves on the steamers, which of course are river boats and not sea going vessels, without the fear of prosecution under Ordinance 22 of 1890. It is quite possible, however, for offenders to be punished for attempting to defraud the Company, but in order to avoid any difficulty an amending Ordinance is required. Such an Ordinance should be passed as soon as possible which would substitute in sub-section 2 the words "Merchant Shipping Act 1894" for "Merchant Shipping Acts 1854 to 1890" as it reads at present.

FRAUDS ON HONGKONG BANKS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLE.

At the Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, a tailor named Lan Tong was charged with feloniously forging, on the 23rd January, a certain bill of exchange for payment of £418 11s 4d, purporting to be chopped with the chop of Sun Shing as drawers, and purporting to be endorsed with the chop of Cheung Wo as endorsers; also that he by means of false pretences, and with intent to defraud, did offer, utter, dispose of, and put off a certain bill of exchange, at Hongkong, on the 23rd January, for £48 11s 4d, purporting to be chopped with the chop of Sun Shing as drawers, and purporting to be endorsed with the chop of Cheung Wo as endorsers.

Mr. Master, Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Mr. Arthur Howard Barlow said—I am an assistant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The bill of exchange of the 23rd January was for £418 11s 4d, purporting to be drawn by Sun Shing on Susman Bros., Sydney. The Bank purchased it for \$4,142.50. The voucher of payment of cash was endorsed by me. By referring to the books I am able to say that the papers produced are ship bills of lading and a policy of insurance relating to three bales of merchandise.

Representatives from the Sun Shing and Cheung Wo shops said that the signatures on the documents were forgeries.

Leung Tin Sang, exchange shroff at the bank, said he paid the bill of exchange over to defendant, who chopped it in his presence. He said he came from the Sun Shing shop. Witness asked him to get a guarantor, and in half an hour he returned with a man whom he introduced as coming from the Chung Wo shop. Witness believed the chops to be genuine.

Tung Si Chau, shroff at the Chartered Bank, said defendant came to him on the 21st May and wished to sell him a draft.

Mr. Master—How much did he ask for it?

Witness—\$5,756.78.

Mr. Master—Did you offer to buy the draft from him?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Master—He offered to sell the draft for that amount. Then what did you say? Witness—I told him if he could get a good guarantor we would buy the draft.

Mr. Master—What did he do then?

Witness—He put his chop on the bill.

Mr. Master—Did you see him write the characters on the back?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Master—What characters were they?

Witness—Sun Shing. He said that was his name.

Mr. Master—You also saw him endorse the policy in writing in the same manner?

Witness—Yes, I did.

Mr. Master—What did you do then?

Witness—I asked for a guarantor and he referred to Cheung Wo.

Mr. Master—And you told a shroff to go with him?

Witness—Yes.

Witness added that this was the last he saw of the defendant.

The shroff referred to by the last witness as being sent with the defendant then gave evidence and said on or about the 23rd May—he could not remember the exact date—he was directed by the last witness to go with defendant to the Cheung Wo shop. The last witness handed him a paper, which was not in Court.

Mr. Master—What paper was it?

Witness—A bill of the bank.

Mr. Master—Where is that document?

Witness—I don't know. I handed it back to the last witness.

Continuing, witness said he went with the defendant, but on nearing the Central Market he bolted and witness had not seen him since until that day.

In answer to his Worship witness said the paper referred to was a draft, chopped.

The previous witness, recalled, said, in answer to his Worship, that he handed defendant a "clean" bill for \$5,756.78, which he afterwards gave back to him and witness then handed it to a clerk in the bank. The bill was stamped and they wanted to get back the stamp money. The bill was chopped by defendant.

His Worship—Where is it now?

Mr. Master—It has been sent back to the Treasury to have the unused stamps cut out.

His Worship—No money was paid on that bill?

Witness—No.

A Chinese clerk in the employ of Messrs. Sassoon and Co. said he made out the bills of lading and handed them to a Chinaman. He could not identify the defendant. The Chinaman came for the bills of lading on the 22nd May; the steamer sailed on the 23rd May. He was not quite sure as to the exact date, but it was a day or two before the steamer sailed, on the 23rd. He did not make out all the bills of lading. He could not say if there were any more bills of lading made out for Singapore, but the manifest book would show.

Replying to Mr. Master, his Worship said he thought the case must be adjourned in order that the draft might be obtained.

Mr. Master said the production of this document would strengthen the case for the prosecution.

His Worship to witness—Did you see the goods for which you gave the bills of lading?

Witness—No. There was no necessity for me to.

His Worship—Where were these bills chopped?

Mr. Master—At the bank. Continuing, Mr. Master said he could trace these bills to Singapore, if necessary, but he did not see the use, except that it would serve to show the system of fraud. These bills of lading, the policy, and the invoices the defendant gave to the Chartered bank and endeavoured to get a bill drawn against the goods, which, instead of being what they were represented to be—silver goods and other valuable merchandise—turned out to be simply boxes filled with bamboo sticks.

His Worship then adjourned the case till Wednesday, the 19th inst.

MR. G. G. BRADY AT THE KOWLOON INSTITUTE.

Mr. Brady has established such a firm reputation as an elocutionist and a comic singer, who is comic, that it was not surprising that his elocutionary entertainment at the Kowloon Institute on the 12th instant drew an exceedingly large audience. The room was packed, so that the funds of the Institute, in aid of which Mr. Brady gave his entertainment, should be materially augmented. It needs a very good man nowadays to give a whole evening's entertainment unassisted without making the audience weary of him, and without earning the designation of a bore. Mr. Brady very far from wearied his audience, and, as every one knows, he certainly is not an amateur bore. He possesses attainments which undoubtedly merit very high estimation, and more convincing proof of this could not have been afforded than the close attention which was paid to the whole of his efforts, and to the genuinely enthusiastic applause with which he was frequently greeted. The programme contained well chosen selections. The first two items were rather pathetic, and Mr. Brady is to be congratulated upon the powerful manner in which he rendered these recitations. Pathos soon gave way to bright, sparkling humour and the tears of the ladies were displaced by broad smiles. The first of the comic selections was "How Uncle Podger hung a picture." We have heard many amateurs give this wonderfully humorous description by Jerome, and we can honestly say that Mr. Brady's performance eclipsed them all. He has an admirable command over his voice and features, a thorough grasp of the character of the fussy uncle, and the happy knack of throwing himself into the humour of the situations, that made his performance a perfect one. The audience roared with delight. Of the other selections "The Charity Dinner" perhaps comes next in point of merit, and Mr. Brady succeeded in a manner which it would be difficult to surpass in giving almost a life-like representation of the actions, manners, and half apologetic speeches of canting humbugs whose sole aim in establishing a society for providing blankets and top boots for the natives of the Cannibal Islands is to obtain free sumptuous feasts, and to thank God that they are not as other men. All the other items were carefully given in Mr. Brady's best style. The following was the programme—

"The Newsboy's Debt" Anonymous.
 "The Lifeboat" George R. Sims.

COMIC.

"How Uncle Podger hung a Picture" Jerome.
 "Mr. Montpelier's Recitation" Turner.
 "Misadventures at Margate" Braham.
 "The Charity Dinner" Litchfield Moseley.
 "The House that Jack built" (by request) Anonymous.
 Mr. Brady concluded by singing two comic songs. Mr. G. P. Lammert efficiently acted as pianist.

A DISSERTATION ON SOAP.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR HONGKONG.

When David Copperfield, dirt-begrimed and in tatters, first made the acquaintance of his aunt, Betsey Trotwood, the eccentric old lady, as soon as she recovered from the excitement naturally caused by the apparition, exclaimed to the docile Mr. Dick, "What shall we do with him?" "Wash him," said Mr. Dick. The advice was considered to be so sensible and the outcome of such a keen intellect that it was acted upon there and then, and David Copperfield was washed. If the residents of Hongkong were asked what should form the basis of reform amongst the house servants and vehicle coolies the unanimous reply would doubtless be "A wash." There can be no doubt that, as a general rule, coolies do not like soap. If a lady can induce her servants to freely use soap and water upon their bodies she may claim to have performed a meritorious feat; but it is very seldom indeed that clean hands can claim a coolie as their owner. About a hundred years ago Alexander von Humboldt, the great natural historian, said that soap was the measure of cultivation, and of the truth of this remark there can be no doubt whatever. In connection with it is the significant fact that the Japanese, in proportion, use more soap than the Chinese. As civilization advances the sale of soap likewise advances. Civilization and soap march together. They are two great agents which are inseparable;

without the one the other does not exist. Soap has been productive of more ingenious advertisements than any other article in the world; its closest rival is pills. Wherever you go somebody's soap is sure to attract your attention. One maker's soap won't wash clothes, another's floats on water, and another's is matchless for the complexion; all are the best in the world, and one is almost driven to distraction in choosing, from the sea of advertisements, the one soap that possesses all the virtues it is given credit for. Ruskin was wild when, on a railway journey in the south of England, his eye caught sight of a board at the top of a hill proclaiming to the world that a woman got older sooner than a man because she did not use Sapolio. The beautiful scenery was desecrated thereby, and Ruskin vented his wrath in the newspapers. And yet what an important part soap plays in the history of the world. A London railway station would be almost a desert without soap advertisements. Every maker claims for his soap that it is the best made. We are anxiously waiting for the man who will come boldly forward with the declaration that his soap is the worst that was ever made, that it will wash clothes, and that it does not improve the complexion of a corpse. Some time ago a publican in England, in order to be different from other publicans, stuck up a notice in his window to the effect that the billiard tables in his house were the worst in town, and the budding Roberts's appreciated the joke so much that the tables were seldom disengaged from morning to night. Why cannot a soap maker come forward with a similar testimonial from himself? In Hongkong the soap industry is gaining a foothold, and Messrs. F. Blackhead and Co. have recently opened premises at Shauiwan, with a view of supplying the island and parts of China with soap made in the colony. There are one or two Chinese factories here, but Chinese soap is very poor in quality, and, thank goodness, we have been spared eulogies on its demerits. Messrs. Blackhead and Co. are seeking to make this new industry a successful one, and at present they have machinery capable of turning out ten tons a day. A representative of the *Daily Press* visited the works yesterday, and saw the various processes of manufacture, which are well known. The boilers contain twenty tons of soap each, and after the various constituents have been thoroughly mixed, the soap, in the liquid form, is poured into iron boxes, allowed to solidify, and then taken out of the boxes in huge blocks, each of which weighs two tons. The soap is then cut up by machinery, packed in boxes, and is ready for the market. In establishing this industry in Hongkong Messrs. Blackhead and Co. are to be complimented. They have but to induce Chinese washermen to abandon the use of the present evil smelling, unwholesome rubbish, and to use a better quality, to earn the thanks of every European resident.

SUPREME COURT.

17th June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

FENWICK AND CO. v. BASA.

Messrs. G. Fenwick and Co., Limited, brought an action against Mr. J. M. Basa to recover \$940, the price of a boiler ordered by the defendant on behalf of Senor don Crisante Lichando, of Manila. Mr. Hastings (from Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) represented the plaintiffs, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Gedge (from Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's office). Mr. Hastings said the defendant was a commission agent in Hongkong, and the plaintiffs were engineers in the colony. The plaintiffs had for many years carried on business with him. He had on several occasions ordered goods from the plaintiffs and shipped them to his clients in Manila. In November, 1894, the plaintiffs received a letter from Senor don Crisante Lichando containing proposals for the purchase of an engine and boiler and also of a boiler by itself. It was only in regard to the boiler that the action was taken. The plaintiffs were not acquainted with this gentleman, and they did not reply to the letter. They received another letter dated 7th December asking what price

they could supply a marine boiler for. On 14th December they sent him a letter containing a tender for the supply of the boiler. Thereupon the matter between the plaintiffs and Senor don Crisante Lichando ended. On 2nd January the defendant called personally upon the plaintiffs and ordered the boiler for Senor don Crisante Lichando, and the price agreed upon was \$940, and a commission of \$20 to be paid to Mr. Basa. The boiler was measured in Mr. Basa's presence, and the dimensions given to him. On 12th January it was shipped at his order on board the *Sungkiang*. The boiler, on arriving at Manila, was refused by Senor don Crisante Lichando on the ground that it was not the right size. The plaintiffs were now suing the defendant for the price of the boiler. The principal question that would arise was to whom credit was given in the contract for the purchase of the boiler. Was credit given to the defendant as commission agent, or to his foreign principal residing in Manila? The defendant would no doubt contend that the contract was made with Senor don Crisante Lichando, but the presumption was that the defendant, as commission agent, made the purchase on behalf of his foreign principal, and credit was consequently *prima facie* considered as having been given to the agent. Of course it could not be denied that that presumption could be rebutted by facts, but it was a strong presumption, and strong facts were needed to rebut it. The defendant had also pleaded the Statute of Frauds, on the ground that there was no writing. But there was an acceptance of the goods and delivery by the defendant, and no writing was necessary; therefore no question on the Statute of Frauds could arise.

Evidence was then given to bear out this statement, and Mr. Fenwick said that if the boiler had been ordered direct by Senor don Crisante Lichando he should have required half the price of the boiler to be paid before delivery.

In cross-examination Mr. Fenwick said he looked upon Mr. Basa as the purchaser of the boiler. It did not matter to witness whom Mr. Basa was purchasing the boiler for. Witness was certain he measured the boiler, and told the defendant the dimensions.

Witnesses for the defence were called, and Mr. Gedge, in reviewing their evidence, asked for judgment, as there could be no possible doubt, he contended, that the boiler was sold to the defendant as the agent for a disclosed foreign principal. The remedy was against Senor don Crisante Lichando and not against the defendant.

His Lordship gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

18th June.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. W. M. GOODMAN (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE FATAL FIGHT ON THE "ESTHER ROY." Eugene William McKenna, seaman, was indicted for the manslaughter of J. McDonald, chief mate of the British barque *Esther Roy*, at Iloilo in April.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. A. G. Wise) prosecuted.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Acting Attorney-General said the indictment was not for murder, as the prisoner had undoubtedly received great provocation, and his act was not premeditated.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said he had read the evidence, and he was certain that only a verdict of manslaughter could have been given. The prisoner had stabbed the deceased twice, once in the arm and once in the breast, and one of the witnesses had said that he attempted a third stab. There was a fight between the two men, and prisoner got the worse, and thought of the knife which was in its sheath at his side. He stabbed the deceased in the arm, and if he had left off there, his Lordship could have understood the matter, as that stab was sufficient to make the mate leave off. But the prisoner inflicted another stab, which ended fatally. He undoubtedly received great provocation, and taking this into account the sentence would be two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

SENT BACK FOR FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Chan Ching was charged with uttering counterfeit coin, and the case was, on the application of the Acting Attorney-General, sent

back to the Magistracy for further evidence. The prisoner was released on bail.

CRITICISING THE WORK AT THE MAGISTRACY.
Mok Man, who had been committed on a charge of bribery, was brought up.

The Acting Attorney-General, who conducted the prosecution, said—I have not filed any information, and I have no intention of doing so. Before the man is discharged in the ordinary way I should like to say something about the case. At the last Criminal Sessions I mentioned a fact on which your lordship commented, namely, that in certain cases the forms they appear to be using at the Magistracy for stating charges are old forms relating to Ordinances which are now obsolete. I was in hopes that these remarks would have had effect, but I have now here a document handed to me in this case stating that the offence is "contrary to Ordinance 16 of 1875," which was repealed by Ordinance 10 of 1890. There appears to have been no attention whatever paid at the Magistracy to those remarks, but I hope there will be in future. So much for the form; now for the case itself. There is an Inspector McAllister, or rather an alleged Inspector McAllister, against whom the prisoner is charged with committing this offence; but there is no evidence that he is an Inspector, or how or when or by whom or under what authority he was made an Inspector. Further, there is very flimsy evidence of motive for bribery, arising out of the question of pig licences; there is not a tittle of evidence that licences have been granted by anybody, or legally made necessary, nor in fact that such licences exist at all. Under these circumstances, there is no case to come before the Court; and in some other matters I have noticed that the work at the Magistracy is very loose and slovenly.

His Lordship—I notice the same myself, Mr. Attorney. On reading the depositions I find the charge is made out with the words "contrary to his duty as such officer, to take no notice of the keeping of pigs without licence contrary to Ordinance 16 of 1875." Now, this is clearly incorrect; in the first place I do not think Ordinance 16 of 1875 has anything to do with the subject, and secondly, that Ordinance has been repealed. I can only repeat the hope that more care will be taken at the Magistracy with these cases which are sent up to the Supreme Court.

The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation.

AN UNSATISFACTORY CASE.

Tsang Shan Hi and Tong Wei were indicted for burglary and robbery with violence in a mat shed at Kowloon.

The following jurymen were empanelled—H. J. Price, P. Brentnell, J. G. Ribeiro, T. Lammert, G. W. Millward, C. A. Faber, and F. Gomes.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. A. G. Wise), who prosecuted, said that, as far as he could see, there was not the slightest doubt that the prisoners raided the complainant's mat shed. At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 21st ult. complainant and his wife were sleeping in their mat shed when they were aroused by the barking of their dog. They saw a number of men going into an adjoining mat shed, which was the property of the prisoner Tong Wei. Hearing no further noise the couple went back, closed their door, and remained watching. The mat shed consisted of two rooms, each of which had to be entered from the outside, as there was no communication between the two. After a while six men came from Tong Wei's shed, and divided. Three went into one room, and three into the other. One party proceeded to deal with the husband, whom they seized and attacked with a chopper, inflicting severe injuries on his head. The other three attacked the wife. Tsang Shan Hi seized her by the throat and the others rifled the house, and took away a lot of property. As soon as the woman, who seemed to be a resolute woman, could get free, she picked up a revolver, which she was in the habit of keeping, and fired after the thieves as they ran away. The second named defendant thereupon went up to her, took the revolver from her, and prevented her from pursuing the men. The next morning Tong Wei returned to the house, handed back the revolver, and denied having taken a part in the plundering of the house. The stolen property was afterwards found in a ravine, and the police traced footmarks from Tong Wei's shed to the ravine.

The woman gave evidence of the robbery, but her testimony was far from satisfactory. She said that her husband bought the revolver for \$10 in Hongkong, and the husband said he paid \$15 for it in New Zealand. She admitted having been convicted of cutting trees, and the prisoners said that the woman had trumped up the case against them out of revenge.

The Acting Attorney-General did not proceed with the case, and, by direction of his Lordship, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the accused, who were discharged.

INTOXICANTS V. CHINESE MEDICINE.

At the Police Court on Monday before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse six shopkeepers were summoned for selling intoxicating liquor without a licence.

Mr. Master, Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; Mr. Philippo defended four of the defendants, and the remaining two were defended by Mr. Pollock.

The witnesses for the prosecution proved the sale of the liquor, and Mr. Brown, Government Analyst, said the liquor contained a considerable quantity of intoxicants. Inspector Staunton spoke to warning the defendants on two or three occasions not to sell the liquor. Four of the defendants, those represented by Mr. Philippo, discontinued its sale after the last warning, but the summonses had then been issued.

The defence which was raised by Mr. Pollock was that the liquor did not come within the meaning of the Ordinance; it was, in fact, a medicine, and he would call witnesses to prove that it was prescribed for patients at the Tung Wah Hospital, and was known as medicine. The liquor was not used as ordinary samshu.

Mr. Master said the fact remained that the liquor contained so much per cent. of alcohol.

Mr. Pollock—I will also show to your Worship that there has been a case before this Court three years ago in which one of the defendants was summoned for a similar offence, and Mr. Robinson, who was then Acting Police Magistrate, dismissed the case.

Doctors from the Tung Wah Hospital were then called, and they stated that the labels on the bottles of liquor stated that it was medical wine called Wai Shang. It was prescribed for patients as a stimulant and for rheumatism, weakness, and pains in the bones. It was distilled from maize, and had benefited patients.

The Magistrate said the defendants were acquainted with the law on the subject. Counsel for the defence had urged that this stuff was medicine, but Mr. Brown had proved that it contained 40 out of 100 parts of alcohol, and that what was called medicine was in reality no medicine at all. The only medicinal properties it possessed was the presence of alcohol. It was perfectly understood that Chinese medicines were efficacious more by their names than by their ingredients. If a medicine was given a good name, it was the good name, rather than the properties it possessed, that was looked upon for its good effects, and possibly some of the Chinese ingredients that the doctors at the Tung Wah Hospital had mentioned were names and nothing more. If the defendants wished to sell this liquor they must take out a licence. He found the breach of the law fully proved, but discharged the four defendants who had discontinued the sale of the liquor. The other two defendants would be fined \$100, and the bottles of liquor seized would be confiscated.

Mr. Pollock intimated that an appeal might be lodged in the case.

The following telegram from Raub, dated 3rd June, has been received at Singapore.—"Rough cleaning up of battery yielded 1,000 oz. amalgam; estimated quantity of stone crushed being 760 tons. Battery commences crushing again to-night." 1,100 ounces amalgam may be taken as about 370 ounces of gold—or, say, half an ounce to the ton.

According to a Tokyo journal, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha intends to open a regular steamship line to Formosa, but will apply to the Government for a special subsidy, as the line is not likely to pay working expenses for some years. Hitherto the company has dispatched vessels to the island only during the sugar season, but these vessels have had to proceed there empty.

A EUROPEAN ATTACKED IN BONHAM ROAD.

On Friday night P. Hyndman, a Portuguese clerk in the Eastern Extension Company's office, was walking along Bonham Road when he heard the quick pattering of feet behind him. He turned round, when he received a heavy blow on the head from a Chinaman. Another man was hurrying towards Hyndman, and the latter struck out and hit him full in the face. This man and the other then ran away, but Hyndman was too overcome by the blow on the head to follow, and he had to rest before going further. It was about seven o'clock at the time, and no one was near at hand. The object of the attack was of course robbery. The weapon used was either a log of wood or a bar of iron, and it is quite possible that if the clerk had not turned round he would have received the blow on his temple. The assailants have not yet been arrested, and it is questionable whether they will be found.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs Dakin, Cruickshank and Co., Limited, was held in the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday. Mr. Geo. Fenwick presided, and there were present—Messrs. John Andrew, A. Bain (Directors), T. G. Joy (Manager), F. W. Watts, R. A. Gubbay, G. T. Rivers, Ozorio, W. Hughes, Fung Achat, G. A. Watkins.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days we will with your permission take them as read. We regret having to place before you such a poor report for the past year. The principal cause is the great decline of business in Hongkong. Our Amoy branch has done exceedingly well, and its management reflects great credit on Mr. Hunter, our Manager at that port. The business there shows a very material increase over that of 1893, whilst we regret the falling off here is very great. Mr. Joy, our General Manager, cannot very well explain the heavy loss made here; he attributes it principally to the Morphia Ordinance, to the many oppositions now existing, and to the low exchange which has ruled throughout the year. However, we do not think these causes can account for the further decline of our business during the first four months of this year. We have certainly during 1894 had many difficulties to contend with. By the typhoon early last October we sustained a loss of over one thousand dollars, the steam launch having been driven on the rocks at Mongkok, sustaining much damage. The aerated water factory had to be moved twice during the year, firstly, when the lease of the small godown expired, for which we paid \$100 per month, and secondly, when the lease of the other godown expired, the rent of which was \$280 per mensem. Our monthly godown rent is now only \$75 and taxes. In December, 1893, our rents amounted to \$9,272.22, in December, 1894, \$6,476.50, a saving of \$2,795.72 per annum. In December, 1893, salaries and wages were \$18,497, in December, 1894, \$14,668.49, a difference of \$3,829.18, so that our expenses were, at the date of closing the accounts, \$6,624.90 less than in December, 1893. There is no credit due to anyone for these economies. The godowns were simply given up as the leases expired, and business had so fallen off that a smaller staff could do the work, and even now we are of opinion that unless there is an increase of business the cost of working the dispensary is too great. Had we been unable to effect these reductions we are of opinion that the Company would ere this have been in liquidation. Many of our shares being unissued necessitates our working on borrowed capital; our interest account is therefore, as you will see, a very heavy one, amounting during 1894 to \$3,042 as against \$2,001 in 1893. During the current year our expenses will be still further reduced to the extent of at least \$3,932; thus, salaries and wages amount to \$12,865.50, and rents to \$4,347 respectively per annum. You have already had the figures for 1894. We are sorry to report that our present prospects are not at all bright. We would therefore ask you to remain a few minutes at the close of this meeting in order to discuss our present position and what course we should pursue in the future. There is nothing further that I can usefully lay before you, but before proposing

the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which you may put to me to the best of my knowledge.

No questions were asked, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. A. BAIN, the report and accounts were adopted and passed.

Mr. WATTS moved, and Mr. RIVERS seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Bain and Andrew as directors.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—It is necessary, gentlemen, to appoint another director in my place, I am sorry to say, as I must devote more time to my own business, and I have no time to spare for this.

No one was proposed, and Mr. WATTS asked if it would not be better for the Chairman to continue to hold office until another director was appointed, as unless there are three directors the business cannot be carried on.

Mr. JOY (to the Chairman)—You can give a month's notice of your intention to retire.

The CHAIRMAN—I have given my notice. I gave it three months ago. To save trouble I will continue in office for one week—two weeks if necessary. That will give you time to appoint another director.

On the motion of Mr. WATTS, seconded by Mr. GUBBAY, Mr. W. H. Gaskell was re-elected auditor.

This concluded the business of the meeting. In accordance with the request of the Chairman a private meeting was held immediately afterwards to discuss the affairs of the Company.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to know how the hitch occurred in the Interport match this year, and how the case now stands.

Acting on instructions from the Committee, on the 6th March I wrote both to Shanghai and Singapore, suggesting that the match for 1895 should take place under exactly the same conditions as last year. On the 13th March Singapore accepted this suggestion. As I received no answer from Shanghai, I wrote again in the beginning of April, and again on the 26th April, taking the precaution to register my last letter, not knowing what had become of the former ones, as they did not appear to have been received in Shanghai and they had not been returned to me.

As you know, Singapore shot on the 4th May and we shot on the 6th, and through the kindness of the Telegraph Company the scores were sent on to Shanghai. On the 10th May Shanghai wrote to the following effect, that they had written to Mr. Chapman, when they found that a registered letter was lying at the Post Office which turned out to be my letter of the 26th April, that they had not received my previous letters, that they were unable to shoot under the same conditions as last year. The letter to Mr. Chapman explained that their range had been closed for some months and was only just re-opened, and that owing to this and other reasons they had taken no steps in the matter, that they would be pleased to compete and proposed to at once select a team and fire within three weeks of receiving our telegraphic reply, and that their weapon was the Lee-Mitford rifle. On consulting our Committee I wrote to both Shanghai and Singapore as follows:—

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1895.

As from circumstances which we are acquainted with the Shanghai Rifle Association did not take part in the usual Interport match in the spring of this year, the Committee of the Hongkong Rifle Association now propose that the shooting which has already taken place should be cancelled, and that the Interport match of 1895 should take place in the autumn, say, during the first 15 days of November (?). We further propose that the Lee-Mitford rifle be introduced into the competition, either with or without a handicap. Will you kindly let me know what your wishes are.

To this letter both Shanghai and Singapore have written agreeing to the suggestions.

So the Interport match for 1895 will be fired during the first 15 days of November, but one or two points remain to be decided yet, such as the handicap of the L. M. rifle.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. K. MOORE,

Hon. Secretary,

Hongkong Rifle Association.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1895.

THE OPENING OF THE WEST RIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—From the tenour of the remarks which have recently appeared in the columns of the local papers it might be assumed that these had been written under the impression that the Chamber had allowed the question of opening up the West River to drop out of consideration.

It may interest your readers to know that the agitation commenced years ago has been persistently maintained, and that the Chamber has not ceased, by letter and wire, to urge upon the Foreign Office and also upon Her Majesty's Minister at Peking the desirability of throwing open to foreign traffic this important commercial waterway; pointing out the benefits which must necessarily follow such a course; benefits in which China would herself participate in excess of other nations.

At the present stage it is not desirable to go further into details of the action taken by the Chamber.—I remain, sir, yours obediently,

F. HENDERSON,

Secretary,

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1895.

HONGKONG TRIBUTE TO DR. W. G. GRACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—A desire has been very generally expressed by members of the Cricket Club here that some step should be taken in Hongkong in the direction of association with the movement that has been initiated at home by the *Daily Telegraph* in honour of Dr. W. G. Grace. The committee of the Cricket Club have decided accordingly to open a list for subscriptions limited to 50 cents, which may be looked upon as, roughly speaking, the equivalent of the English shilling. It is believed that there may be gentlemen in the colony other than members of the Cricket Club who may wish to participate in this compliment and those may if they please subscribe to the fund in question, which will be forwarded to the *Daily Telegraph* as a tribute of admiration from members of the Cricket Club and community of Hongkong. I may mention that His Excellency the Governor and many other gentlemen interested in cricket have already shown their interest in the matter in a practical way. Will you kindly give publicity to the statement in the columns of the *Daily Press*, and accept my thanks in anticipation for your courtesy in so doing.—I am, sir, yours truly,

E. A. RAM,

Hon. Sec. Hongkong Cricket Club.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1895.

Subscription lists will be found at the Hongkong Club, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., and Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce was held on the 10th June, at 3 p.m.

Present—Messrs. A. P. MacEwen (Chairman), J. Chapsal, C. J. Dudgeon, J. Graham, A. Korff, W. D. Little, J. H. McMichael, D. M. Moses, A. Wasserfall, and Drummond Hay, Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The officers and sub-Committee for the ensuing year, as elected at the last meeting, were announced to be:—

Chairman—Mr. A. P. MacEwen.

Vice-Chairman—Mr. C. J. Dudgeon.

Correspondence Committee—Messrs. A. Korff, J. H. McMichael, E. B. Skottowe, and A. Wasserfall.

Arbitration Committee—Messrs. J. Chapsal, J. Graham, W. D. Little, and D. M. Moses.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are ex officio members of both Committees.

The Chairman called the attention of the Committee to the circumstance that at the annual general meeting held on the 20th of May, it was suggested by a member present that a general meeting should be held quarterly, but he was of opinion that it would be better to hold Committee meetings once a month and that a précis of the business done at each meeting should be published. This he would therefore propose as a resolution.

This was seconded by Mr. Graham and carried unanimously.

Woosung Bar.—The Chairman said he considered it advisable that the Chamber should take some steps to carry out the preliminary survey of the Woosung Bar, for which purpose a fund had been subscribed by the principal firms of Shanghai, the two Municipal Councils, and the Taotai. As the services of Sir Charles Hartley, which had been engaged by the Chamber, could not now be secured, he thought that the services of some other eminent engineer should be engaged for the purpose without delay, and he therefore proposed:—"That further steps be at once taken to obtain a survey of the Woosung Bar." This was seconded by Mr. Dudgeon, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dudgeon said that the survey of the Bar would be a great and arduous undertaking, so that it would be advisable to be careful to engage for the purpose a well-known and competent engineer whose name would carry weight with the Chinese authorities, as if they were prevailed upon to carry out the improvements recommended after the preliminary survey, it would be a very extensive and costly undertaking, and for that reason they ought to endeavour to obtain the services of the best professional man procurable. He was advised on good authority that if the Chamber applied officially to the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, they would no doubt recommend to the Chamber a thoroughly good engineer who was competent to undertake the work.

After some discussion it was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Dudgeon, and carried unanimously:—"That a letter be drawn up requesting the President of the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers to recommend an engineer to undertake the preliminary survey of the Woosung Bar, and that the same be sent to Mr. William Keswick with the request that he will kindly present it, and give all the information possible about the Bar to the engineer whom the Council of the Institute may recommend."

The following correspondence was ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 31st May, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honour to hand you herewith a copy of the report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1894, which will show you the important cases that came before the Chamber during the course of the year, and the minutes of the annual general meeting held on the 29th instant which preface the report fully elucidate the opinions of the Chamber on the various questions affecting Shanghai and its foreign trade.

Owing to the war between China and Japan the Chamber could not expect that the subjects they dealt with would receive from the Chinese authorities the attention they merited, but now that the war is concluded the Committee of this Chamber think they cannot do better than lay before the Consular Body, through yourself as Senior Consul, some of the most important questions affecting the trade interests of this port which require a settlement. It is probable that within a short period of time the discussion and settlement of various matters relating to foreign trade in China will be brought before the Foreign Representatives at Peking, and that their hands would be strengthened by having before them in a concise form the various matters of which the mercantile community have to complain, and I beg the assistance of the Consular Body in impressing upon the Foreign Representatives the necessity that exists for a prompt consideration of same.

First.—The Woosung Bar.—The question of the Woosung Bar has long been before the Chamber as a matter of vital interest to the trade of Shanghai, and immediate steps should be taken to remove this obstruction to navigation. The state of the Bar has been rendered worse by the recent wrecks of the *Feima* and *Nora*, which the Customs authorities have taken no steps to remove; and within the last few days the Chamber has received a protest against the existing state of affairs signed by all the shipping firms of Shanghai, a copy of which I now forward for the information of the Consular Body.

Second.—The Prohibition of the Importation of Industrial Machinery.—A letter received from the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking early last year gave promise of decided action against the infringement of the Treaties

by the Chinese authorities, which the Chamber would be glad to have officially confirmed.

Third.—Likin and Transit Passes.—The Chamber has been in communication with H.B.M.'s Consul-General about the imposition of a likin tax on foreign yarn, thus creating a differential duty in favour of native made yarn, but no redress for this illegal exaction has yet been obtained. The great delay which occurs in the issue of transit passes under the existing system renders them practically inoperative, and some reform is urgently needed.

Trusting that you will agree with me as to the necessity of an immediate settlement of the above questions, and begging your kind assistance for the Chamber in bringing them to the notice of the higher Authorities,—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. MAC EWEN,
Chairman.

Dr. O. Stuebel,
Consul-General for Germany and Senior
Consul, Shanghai.

Shanghai, 5th June, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I have received a letter signed by thirty-six Shanghai firms, including all the principal shipping firms, begging the assistance of the Chamber in an endeavour to overcome the determined opposition of the Chinese officials to the establishment of a telephone line from Shanghai to Woosung. For upwards of ten years the Telephone Company have been working hard to obtain official permission to run a line to Woosung, but the utmost concession they succeeded in obtaining from the Director of Telegraphs was the permission to erect a line for the sole use of the Commissioner of Customs, with the express stipulation that no other foreigner should be allowed to use it. Though this permission was insufficient, it was enough to show that there was no objection to the line itself, but only to putting any convenience in the way of the mercantile community.

Owing to the present state of the Woosung Bar very much of the shipping trade of the port is perforce done at Woosung, and it is therefore more than ever necessary that shipping firms at Shanghai should possess some means of rapid communication with Woosung, and this could not be more completely effected than by the erection of a telephone line. I am given to understand that the Telephone Company have laid the matter before H.B.M.'s Consul-General, but on behalf of the mercantile community generally, who are as much interested in the establishment of the line as the Telephone Company, I have to beg the assistance of the Consular Body in overcoming the opposition of the Chinese officials, and in obtaining permission for the Telephone Company to run a line on the existing telegraph poles, or to erect a separate line.

I trust that you and your colleagues will recognise this as a most reasonable request, and that the application I now make on behalf of the Chamber will receive the valuable attention of the Consular Body.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. MAC EWEN,
Chairman.

Dr. O. Stuebel,
Consul-General for Germany.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

A notification was issued by the Viceroy and the Governor on the 8th inst. to the effect that all fantan gambling houses must be closed from that date and that the houses that have been hitherto used for fantan gambling are to be returned to the landlords, who must never again let their properties for such purposes; also that houses which may be opened for gambling in future will be confiscated and that the officers and gentry of all the districts and villages will be held responsible if fantan gambling houses are opened in their neighbourhood.

With reference to the war loan we learn that a further sum of Tls. 4,500 was collected between the 5th and the 9th inst. The total now aggregates Tls. 2,639,150 and the number of the last scrip is 11,157.

The soldiers that were hired some time ago with the intention that they should be sent to Formosa were disbanded a few days ago in Canton. They were each given a dollar for passage-money to return to their native places, but they asked for

more, for they said that they came from distant places and that a dollar was not sufficient to pay for their passage. The officer in charge, who was a kind man, then gave each of them half-a-dollar more out of his own pocket.

It is said that H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Kiang-su, sent to Canton a few days ago to hire soldiers to go to Nanking for the protection of that place.

Three cotton mills have been built in Canton. It is said that they will employ more than 10,000 men.

As soon as H.E. Tan Chung-lun took over the office of Viceroy from Li Han-chang, the director of Po Kap-kuk handed him the following report on the population of Canton:—

Districts.	Streets and lanes.	Houses tenanted.	Houses untenanted.	Temples monasteries & nunneries.	Male population.	Female population.
Old City	341	14,718	676	139	61,914	35,922
New City	140	9,250	318	93	45,111	18,053
East Gate	123	7,253	373	61	23,738	14,812
West Gate	875	41,988	1,956	226	192,249	87,355
South Gate	65	3,200	375	33	13,732	6,402
Total	1,544	76,407	3,698	552	336,744	162,544

Of the houses tenanted 69,195 were occupied by single families only and 7,212 by more than one family.

HONGKONG.

Eight sporadic cases of plague have been reported since the 14th inst. The weather during the past week has been very hot, the real summer weather having set in at last. On Wednesday Mr. Brady gave a most successful entertainment in aid of the Kowloon Institute. A paper on Engineering and Shipbuilding in the Far East, by Mr. Jack, was read at the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders on Friday, and a smoking concert followed. The Willard Opera Company opened a short season at the City Hall on Monday amid every sign of success. The Criminal Sessions on Tuesday were chiefly notable for remarks made by the Court on the work performed at the Magistracy, it being said that proper care was not taken with a large number of cases.

Mr. C. V. Ladds, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, left for London on Tuesday by the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, on leave.

The building of the proposed new signal station at Blackhead's Hill, Kowloon, has been commenced.

The British barque *William Le Lacheur*, of 573 tons, was sold by auction on the 11th inst. by Mr. Armstrong and fetched \$9,100.

The death rate last month was for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 23.2, and for the Chinese 18.3.

The stamp revenue last month amounted to \$17,963, being an increase of \$4,466 on the amount collected in the corresponding month of last year.

Dr. Atkinson left on Tuesday by the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* for Japan on sick leave. We hope the trip will completely re-establish the doctor's health.

The maximum temperature last month was 88.6 on the 17th, and the minimum 68.7, on the 4th. The mean was 77.2. The rainfall amounted to 5.64 inches.

Mr. C. J. Holliday has resigned his seat on the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on his departure from the Colony. Mr. Holliday left for Shanghai on the 12th inst. by the C. P. steamer *Empress of China*.

The treasurer of the Kowloon Institute begs to acknowledge with many thanks the sum of \$110, being the proceeds of Mr. Brady's entertainment on June 17th in the Kowloon Institute, which sum has been given to the Building Fund.

Two turnkeys in Victoria Gaol named George L. Martin and James A. Inglis were charged on a warrant with repeatedly absenting themselves from duty at the Gaol without permission from the Superintendent. Each prisoner was sent to gaol for six weeks with hard labour.

It is stated that the new British dollar coinage operations have commenced at the Bombay Mint, but none of the coins have been issued. By a mistake in the die Britannia's trident has been struck into the scroll at the head of the coin with a curious result. Further instructions are awaited.

Lieutenant Crowther arrived in Hongkong on Sunday by the P. and O. steamer *Khedive*. He relieves Captain Brabazon, Royal Marines, who is going home on his return from Formosa.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Governor has given his assent in the name and on behalf of the Queen to the following Ordinances, namely, an Ordinance to Supplement Ordinance 8 of 1895, an Ordinance for the Naturalisation of Samuel Donnenberg, the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, and an Ordinance to amend Ordinance 17 of 1887.

Capt. A. W. Miller, of the Naval Dockyard, has furnished us with a copy of the financial statement of the Café Chantant held in the City Hall on the 16th May, from which it appears that the total income was \$176.70 and that, after meeting all expenses, there was a balance of \$75.45, which has been already handed over to the Treasurer of the Kowloon Institute Building Fund.

Talking of decorations, says the writer of "Notes by the Way" in the *Japan Gazette*, a Yokohama humourist recently gave what seems to me a very witty definition of the title of knight—the lowest distinction Her Majesty can confer upon a man for doing nothing. But he was wrong, though witty. Her Majesty can give a silver inkstand, even to the most painstaking.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Wong Shue Tong	\$50
H.E. Major-General Black, C.B.	15
King Wa	5
F. E. L.	5
Miss E. Mackenzie	5

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Happy Valley on Thursday afternoon to witness the match between Lord C. Conyngham's Baccarat and Mr. W. Cruickshank's Havoc. The race was for \$100, and considerable interest was centred in the event. Baccarat led until reaching the straight, when Havoc drew to the front and won a capital race by half a length.

In a private letter from London, mentioned in a contemporary, a well-informed old Ceylon colonist says he thinks the choice for the next Governor of Ceylon lies between Sir William Robinson of Hongkong and Sir Henry Blake of Jamaica, and that the former has got great kudos with the home authorities for sticking at his post and doing good work in stamping out the plague.

Two Chinamen have entered actions against Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, and it will be heard at the Supreme Court on Friday. One claims \$27.90, and the other \$252.16, money which they state was seized by the plaintiff and wrongfully detained by him. The money was seized by the police in the course of a gambling raid on the Chinamen's premises.

Captain Lunt of the *Fushun* was summoned at the Police Court on Saturday for allowing his ship to be used to convey prepared opium in excess of 50 taels. Mr. Dennys prosecuted. A constable spoke to seizing 82 taels of prepared opium and 9 taels crude opium belonging to two passengers on the boat. The passengers were convicted and fined. The chief excise officer said that between May, 1894, and May, 1895, there had been fifteen convictions against passengers on the *Fushun* for improper possession of opium. Mr. Wodehouse did not consider it was proved that defendant knew the opium was on the boat, and dismissed the case without calling upon the defence.

At 2.45 on Friday morning the Fire Brigade attended a fire at a clothes store, 76, Jervois Street. The fire broke out on the ground floor, and before the flames could be extinguished the place was completely gutted. The master is in Canton. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the amount of insurance, if any, is likewise unknown. During the fire it was reported that five of the inmates were missing, but it was afterwards ascertained that all had safely escaped. The firemen were under the Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings and Deputy Superintendent Badeley. Mr. Wodehouse opened the inquiry at the Magistracy on Tuesday. The accountant, who was sleeping under the counter, spoke to discovering the fire, which broke out on the first floor, and the inquiry was adjourned until the 24th inst.

The German cruiser *Prinzess Wilhelm*, Capt. Holtzendorf, arrived on Saturday from Singapore, which port she left on the 10th inst. She is reported to be bound on a special mission to Japan.

The appointment of Dr. J. A. Lowson to be Acting Colonial Surgeon, vice Dr. J. M. Atkinson, temporarily invalided, is gazetted. The community will learn with regret of Dr. Atkinson's illness.

On Saturday a Chinese girl was fatally injured at Shankwan. She was at work in a quarry when a large stone slipped and struck another stone, which hit the girl in the stomach and killed her.

It is reported that at the last meeting of the Japanese Currency Investigation Committee at the Finance Department it was decided that it is unnecessary and inadvisable to change the present currency system.

Sir Fielding Clarke and Lady Clarke have booked their passages by the C. P. steamer *Empress of Japan*, leaving Vancouver on the 24th inst. and due on the 17th July. The H. N. T. H. Whitehead has also booked his passage by the same steamer, so that the report that he was to be transferred to New York is apparently unfounded.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT]

10th June.

For six months Tientsin has been the worst news centre in China. A fair minded man's only chance was to be quiet and let the incompatible rumours neutralize each other. Things are still bad here in official circles. We have two Viceroys, each a little uncertain as to the prerogatives and powers of both, and the comical spectacle of an army of expectant and executive officials unable to decide whether Short or Codlin is their friend.

Lui Kun-yi was promptly relegated into inactivity by being placed in command of the troops. The two rivals are Wang Shai-wen, the *locum tenens* of Li while absent, and Li himself. As a result of this anomalous state of affairs, novelties and reforms are at a dead standstill.

Li may or may not deserve the severe strictures which the Southern press have levelled at him, but one thing is incontestable: he is the only great Chinese official up here who is "practical." He at any rate sees the needs of his country and is willing to attempt their supply. Could he once quit himself of the harpies who nullify his every effort, he might still have a chance of doing something. Like King Arthur, he has been undone by the men he made.

Chinese policy in Peking at present is altogether an affair of partisanship. "Is Li Hung-chang to be or not to be?" that is the question. Li's enemies fondly imagine he is scotched, if not killed. I think they will find themselves very much mistaken. Li was very much annoyed at the easy renewal of his leave when he returned from Shimonesaki; he fully expected to be called to Peking and was *pro tem* despondent at the rebuff. He has, however, at last been summoned to the capital and leaves this week.

The foreign officials in Peking seem to hold vague views as to the position of public affairs. The various Admirals have been allowed to withdraw the gunboats from Tientsin, but the Legation Guards (Marines) are still in the capital. In the not improbable contingency of an *emeute*, we should now have to rely on our own efforts. One result of the late war is in this connection worthy of mention. The various sections of the community in Tientsin have organized themselves, and a British Volunteer force has been drilled and armed.

The country around Tientsin still swarms with troops from all parts of the Empire. The Peking authorities summoned a quarter of a million men to avert the anticipated attack on the capital, but of this number, not 50,000 ever got *in situ*. The other 200,000 men had a paper existence.

The presence of these so-called foreign troops has sufficed to curtail the local trade very considerably. In the disturbed political atmosphere the wool and skin merchants did not care to forward their cargoes down to the seaboard. Kalgan has been crammed with wool and skins ever since last July, and they are now coming forward in such quantities that the aggregate of exports is now almost up to normal.

Hongkong "sports" will take note that for the same reason there was a great dearth of autumn and spring griffins. The Mongol cavalry would not have been squeamish in appropriating a whole mob, if the native speculators had been unwary enough to send them down. Our Spring Meeting, however, produced one grand griffin (Mr. G. Detring's Roitelet), who easily proved himself the best horse in Tientsin, winning the Maidens, the Derby, and the Champions.

The only personal item interesting to Hongkong readers is that Mr. A. W. Maitland, our late Bank Agent here, has retired from the agency and from the service. Mr. Duncan H. Mackintosh replacing him. Both gentlemen are "sports;" the former patronized the gun and pig-skin, the latter the bat and racket.

A very remarkable article on China in the April *Blackwood*, dated from Tientsin, is well worthy of your readers' attention. Among other exposures there is a scathing indictment of one great local official which for trenchant attack and philippic has not been surpassed since Macanlay castigated Robert Montgomery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to a Peking telegram to the *Mercury* the United States Minister is in favour of taking the present opportunity of settling all outstanding cases still remaining unadjusted.

H.M.S. *Porpoise* will leave Chingkiang for Yokohama on the 22nd inst. The *Plover* is on the way to Tamsui from Japan, and the *Daphne* from Nagasaki to Shanghai to take up the duties of senior officer's ship.

Mr. F. C. Bishop, formerly Manager at Shanghai, and afterwards Inspector, of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, has been appointed Manager in London of the Bank of China and Japan, Limited.

Quite a novel sight was witnessed on the river yesterday morning, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 7th inst., namely, a local steamer flying the American ensign, the *Febbing* having recently passed under that flag.

The new Japanese Consul-General for Shanghai, Mr. Chinda, with his staff, is expected at Shanghai on the 31st inst. He will be accompanied by the manager and staff of the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Indo-China steamer *Yiksang*, which had the misfortune to go ashore on the 25th May in the reach below Peitangkou, or Lower Nine Forts, in the Peiho, has been dug out, and she arrived at Shanghai on the 12th inst.

The coal trade in Japan is reported to be stagnant and prices falling. There are said to be enormous quantities on hand at Wakamatsu and Moji. The close of the war and the arrival of summer are both working towards the same end.

The Nippon News Agency has entirely withdrawn the letter it circulated as the genuine communication of Admiral Fremantle to Mr. Ito at Chefoo. The latter says he did receive a letter from the British Commander, but not such an one as that published.

A conversation by way of farewell to Mr. H. S. Wilkinson was given in the Public Hall, Yokohama, on the 31st ult. Mr. Wilkinson left for Shanghai the next day, the place temporarily occupied by him as Judge of the British Court being resumed by Judge Mowat.

The China Mutual S. N. Co., we learn from the *N. C. Daily News*, are trying an experiment with Chinese sailors for their vessels, and are sending on to London by the *Pinguey* and *Oanfa* twenty-four deck hands, who will man these two vessels on their return voyage to China.

Captain Davies, of the British ship *Vortigern* which arrived at Anjer on the 2nd June, reports having encountered a very severe gale in latitude 42° south and 68° east, in which he lost his port lifeboat and sustained considerable damage about the decks. The gale continued from the southwest throughout, with a tremendous high sea.

The following telegram dated Kinkiang, 9th June, appears in the *Mercury*:—"The populace in and around Kinkiang is greatly excited and a riot may take place at any moment." This excitement is caused on account of some missionaries having purchased land for a sanatorium at Kinkiang near the top of the Lushan (Donkey Mountain), for which the authorities have refused to grant title deeds, notwithstanding that the ground was unoccupied.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

CANTON, 18th June.—Macao Congous.—Settlements for the fortnight amount to 5,500 Boxes at Tls. 11½—24 per picul, shewing no quotable change in values, but the market closes weak. Hoyunes have attracted some attention and about 2,000 Boxes have been sold during the past fortnight up to Tls. 24 per picul, the Teas are of fairly good quality and generally free from tar. Scented Capers.—There has been a steady demand throughout the period under review, purchases aggregating 40,000 Boxes, making 80,000 Boxes for the season. Prices range from Tls. 10—33 per picul, shewing a decline all round. Common and Medium Teas may be quoted Tls. 1 to Tls. 2 per picul; and Fine Tls. 3 per picul lower than opening rates, but Curios have not shared in the general decline, the few offered finding ready buyers at about previous prices. At the close, prices generally are steady. Teamen having disposed of the bulk of their heavy holdings are not now so anxious to sell as they were a week ago. Scented Orange Pekoes.—Very small sales of Long-leaf are reported. The usual proportion of Ouchaines included in the Capar settlements, the lowest quotation being Tls. 9 per picul.

HANKOW, 10th June.—Business reported since the 3rd inst. is as under:—

	1895.	1894.
Settlements ...	44,170 ½-chests.	65,484 ½-chts.
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
		per picul.
Ningchows ...	9,901 ½-chts. at Tls.	12.50 to 45.00
Ho-hows	1,573 " "	13.25 to 17.50
Oopacks	4,679 " "	11.50 to 24.00
Oonams	3,711 " "	11.00 to 23.00
Oonfaas	19,655 " "	15.75 to 21.00
Ichang.....	2,670 " "	19.00 to 37.25
Seang-tams...	2,181 " "	9.10 to 12.50

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding number of days from the opening of last season, viz., 34 days.

	1895.	1894.
Hankow Tea.		
Settlements ...	501,199 ½-chts.	443,500 ½-chests.
Stock	28,222 " "	10,502 " "
Arrivals	529,421 " "	454,002 " "
Kiukiang Tea.		
Settlements ...	250,769 ½-chts.	199,328 ½-chests.
Stock	7,686 " "	639 " "
Arrivals	258,455 " "	199,967 " "

The entire business to date as compared with the number of days last year is as under:—

	1895.	1894.
For London and America	145,000 ½-chts.	153,000 ½-chests.
For Russia	606,968 " "	489,828 " "
	751,968 " "	642,828 " "

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao.....	1,240,050	946,688
Shanghai and Hankow	3,283,443	6,876,186
	4,523,493	7,822,873

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96.	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Amoy	2,112,164	1,176,938
Foochow	28,823	163,342
	2,140,987	1,340,280

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai ...	10,677,227	9,093,910

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	3,617,492	3,125,000
Kobe	1,170,801	737,196
	4,788,293	3,862,196

SILK.

CANTON, 18th June.—The result of the 3rd crop cannot yet be ascertained. Tsatlees.—Nothing doing. Re-reels.—Have been in general enquiry for America, but buyers are unable to pay the prices asked on this side and no further business has been done. Rates are very firmly maintained in the country owing to the shortness of supplies to date. Filatures.—Have been in active demand for Lyons, especially during the first half of the fortnight, when the bulk of the remaining 6th crop stock was bought up on the basis of \$630 for Kwong Shuu Cheong 11/13 and \$610 for Best 2nd class 10/12. Comparatively little has been offering in new silk, owing to the smallness of 1st and 2nd crop Cocoon purchases made by filature houses. Rates have strengthened considerably during the last few days, and prices asked for the new production show in many cases an advance on the recent sales of 6th crop silk. Reelers will be obliged to draw largely upon the supply of 3rd crop Cocoons, and it is consequently probable that values will be still further enhanced, even should that crop prove a full one. Best 2nd class Shortreels 14/16 have been in good enquiry for America at \$565/575. Reelers are now asking \$585/600 for forward contracts. Spot cargo is rather less firmly held. Waste.—Remains weak with a small demand. Stocks.—Tsatlee 300 bales, Cumchuck nil bales. Filature 500 bales. We append quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons. Exchange, 6 months' sight, 2/2½ and Fcs. 2.79 per Dollar.

Tsatlee	No. 1	\$490	= 9/-
	No. 2	\$475	= 8/9
	No. 3	\$460	= 8/5½
	No. 4	\$410	= 8/1
	No. 4½	\$425	= 7/9
	No. 5	\$415	= 7/7

Filature 1st class 11/13...	\$680
1st " 13/15...	\$620
2nd " 10/12...	\$600 to \$620
2nd " 13/15...	\$590 to \$620
3rd " 10/12...	\$580 to \$600
3rd " 13/15...	\$525 to \$550

Re-reel Lacklow No. 1.	\$540
No. 2.	\$525
No. 3.	\$510
No. 4.	\$495

Mahang... No. 1	\$515	= 1/8
Punjam Books No. 3 & 4.	\$ 87	= 1/5½
Punjam Waste	\$ 76	= 1/7½
Steam Waste Extra	\$ 85	= 1/3½
No. 1	\$ 65	= 1/2
Gum Waste No. 2	\$ 60	= 1/1
Pierced Cocoons	\$ 55	

Settlements for the fortnight:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
For Europe	1,200 bales.	100 bales.
For America	400 "	150 "
For Bombay	120 "	30 "
	[& 70 piculs]	[& 25 piculs]

SHANGHAI, 13th June.—(From Messrs. Cromie and Burkill's circular).—London telegrams dated 11th current report the market "firm" with no alteration in quotations. Raw Silk.—The market has become active, and with daily purchases settlements reach 3,000 bales during the week. Besides this some further settlements of China Filatures and Steam Filatures have been made. The market is very strong and prices advancing. Tsatlees have been in good demand, and fully 2,000 bales have changed hands. Gold Killings were settled at Tls. 322½, and we hear that this a.m. Tls. 325 has been paid. For Black Lion 4 Tls. 395 was made, and for Gold Lion Tls. 345. Hangchow Tsatlees.—Pagoda Tinghow were taken at Tls. 306½. Taysaams are in fair demand, especially Green Kahings, and 9 by 12 Moss, but in Skeins and Chincums, business has been restricted. Yellow Silks.—Arrivals of New Yellow Silks are now coming to hand and show a marked improvement as to quality when compared with last season's. Business comprises chiefly Meeyangs and Shantung Skeins. A small lot of Fooyungs has been taken at the quotation given below. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 6th to the 12th inst., are 2,011 bales of White, 65 bales of Yellow and 209 bales of Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—A fair amount of contracts have been made during the past week for Steam Filatures, principally for America, but also partially for France, where apparently the consumption of this article is increasing. Rumour puts the prices at Tls. 650 and Tls. 630 for 1st and 2nd choice, but we cannot vouchsafe the correctness of these rates. Haining Filatures have changed hands at Tls. 460 to Tls. 450 for No. 1 and 2 respectively. In Re-reels nothing has been doing. Wild Silk.—The demand for Tussah Raws still continues at unchanged rates but on a more moderate scale. Waste Silk.—No transactions reported. A few musters of Curries of the new season have been on

show, the quality of which seems to be on a par with last season's. Pongees.—No business reported.

Purchases include:—Tsatlees—Black Lion 4 at Tls. 395, Mountain 3 at Tls. 375 to 380, Kiukie Kiling at Tls. 370, Gold Lion at Tls. 345, Gold Kiling at Tls. 315 to Tls. 322½, Chay Kiling at Tls. 290, Silver Double Elephant at Tls. 315 to Tls. 322½, Blue Double Elephant at Tls. 300, Yaonlay Seeling at Tls. 320, Siebings Quong-fong at Tls. 310 to Tls. 315, do. Chay-fong at Tls. 290, Blue Phoenix at Tls. 305. Hangchow Tsatlees.—Pagoda Tinghow at Tls. 306½. Taysaam.—Green Kahing M at Tls. 307½, do. MM at Tls. 297½, Green Kahing Gr. Almond Flower 1 at Tls. 295, 9/12 Moss Single Butterfly at Tls. 322½, do. Double Butterfly 1 at Tls. 302½, do. 2 at Tls. 285, do. Green Stork 2 at Tls. 302½, do. 3 at Tls. 285. Chincum.—Peach Tree 1 at Tls. 320. Skeins.—Double Man 3 at Tls. 270. Yellow Silk.—Shantung Skeins Stork chop 3 at Tls. 241½, Meeyang at Tls. 212½ to Tls. 215, do. White at Tls. 217½, Fooyung at Tls. 198½, Wongyi (old cargo) at Tls. 995. Filature.—Hon Kong Hing Haining 1 and 2 at Tls. 460 to Tls. 450. Wild Silk.—Szechuen Tussah Raw at Tls. 107½.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	1,038	900
Canton	763	239
	1,801	1,139

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Canton	527	307
Shanghai	536	191
	1,063	498

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 19th June.—In consequence of the termination of the troubles in North Formosa, and in anticipation of large supplies coming forward, holders are realising at a considerable reduction on last quoted rates. Quotations for Formosa are \$68.00 to \$68.50. During the past week sales have been 250 piculs. Quotations for Japanese camphor nil.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 19th June.—The market is exceedingly dull and a further decline of prices has taken place. Following are the quotations:—Shekloong, No. 1, White... \$7.15 to 7.18 per picul. do. " 2, White... 6.66 to 6.69 " do. " 1, Brown... 4.65 to 4.68 " do. " 2, Brown... 4.52 to 4.55 " Swatow, No. 1, White... 7.05 to 7.07 " do. " 2, White... 6.60 to 6.63 " do. " 1, Brown... 4.45 to 4.48 " Swatow, No. 2, Brown... 4.24 to 4.27 " Foochow Sugar Candy... 10.00 to 10.10 " Shekloong " 8.95 to 8.98 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The P. & O. steamer Shanghai, Hongkong to London, 8th June, took:—12 cases Cigars, 100 bales Waste Silk, 100 bales Canes, 100 casks Soy, 50 cases Wine, 5 cases Blackwoodware, 6 cases Sundries, and 12,720 boxes Tea (19,971 lbs. Congou, 231,378 lbs. Scented Capar, 15,771 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe).

The steamer Melbourne, Hongkong to Continent, 12th June, took:—438 bales Raw Silk, 150 bales Waste Silk, 3 cases Silk Piece Goods, 26 cases Chinaware, 2 cases Curios, 13 cases Glass Bangles, 7 cases Sundries, 39 rolls Matting, 13 packages Hair, and 1,140 packages Tea (particulars unknown). For London:—100 bales Waste Silk, and 1 case Samples.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 19th June.—Bengal.—A further decline has taken place in the prices of this drug. New Patna and New Benares having receded to \$757½. Old Patna is quoted nominally at \$800 and Old Benares at \$780.

Malwa.—Prices have further given way in the course of the past week. The following are the current figures:—

New	\$680 with advance of 2 to 2½ cts.
Old (2 years)	\$710 " " 1 to 2 "
Older	\$720 " " 1 to 2½ "

Persian.—A few sales have taken place in the interval at much the same rates as have been prevailing for the past month. Oily drug continues to be quoted at \$700 to \$750 and Paper-wrapped at \$760 to \$820.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	1,480 chests.
Old Patna	150 "
New Benares	510 "
Old Benares	400 "
Malwa	950 "
Persian	1,020 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 12.	770	815	767½	785	680	710/720
June 13.	770	815	767½	785	680	710/720
June 14.	770	810	767½	780	680	710/720
June 15.	770	810	765	780	680	710/720
June 16.	770	810	765	780	680	710/720
June 17.	780	800	757½	780	680	710/720
June 18.	755	800	755	780	680	710/720
June 19.	757½	800	757½	780	680	710/720

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 18th June.—Owing to the higher prices asked by holders very little business has been done. The market closes very steady. Stocks: 325 bales Bengal, and about 150 bales of Chinese Cotton.

Bombay	\$13.00 to 15.50 p. picul.
Kurrachoe	13.00 to 15.50 "
Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca,	13.00 to 16.00 "
Shanghai and Japanese.	17.00 to 19.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo.	17.00 to 19.00 "
Madras	16.00 to 17.50 "
Sales:	418 bales Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 19th June.—There have been large arrivals and prices have declined. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	per picul. \$2.12 to 2.15
" Round, good quality	2.30 to 2.32
" Long	2.45 to 2.47
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	2.15 to 2.17
" Garden, " No. 1	2.45 to 2.48
Siam White	2.91 to 2.94
" Fine Cargo	3.10 to 3.14

COALS.

HONGKONG, 19th June.—Small sales of Japanese reported. No change in quotations. Market quiet. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship, steady.
Australian	7.75 to 8.00 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Lump	6.75 to 7.00 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Small	5.75 to 6.25 ex ship, nominal.
Moji Lump	5.50 to 6.50 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 19th June.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

COTTON PIECE GOODS AND YARNS:—Bombay Yarn.—1,035 bales No. 10 at \$64.50 to \$73, 685 bales No. 12 at \$68 to \$74.50, 95 bales No. 16 at \$75 to \$77.50, 710 bales No. 20 at \$80 to \$85. Grey Shirtings.—250 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 7 boys at \$3.15, 1,500 pieces 10 lbs. Stag Chop at \$3.60, 1,500 pieces Flower Case at \$3.62½ to \$3.65, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Dragon at \$2.65, 1,800 pieces 8½ lbs. 3 Dogs at \$2.75, 2,100 pieces Red Hunter at \$2.15, 1,950 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Fish at \$2.30, 1,800 pieces Blue Joss No. 2 at \$2.67½, 2,500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Dragon at \$3.65, 1,250 pieces 11 lbs. Double Blue Dragon at \$3.80, 350 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$1.78, 1,000 pieces Red 5 Men at \$3.05, 1,470 pieces 8½ lbs. Snake and Elephant at \$2.64, 2,500 pieces 10 lbs. Sycee Chop at \$3.65, 250 pieces 10 lbs. Mandarin at \$3.60, 800 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 Men at \$3.05, 3,000 pieces 8½ lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.36, 1,600 pieces 7 lbs. Red Lion at \$1.72½, 900 pieces 8½ lbs. Green Peach at \$2.20, 500 pieces Elephant Chop at \$3.10. White Shirtings.—250 pieces Flower Chop at \$4.55, 1,500 pieces No. 1,000 Steamer at \$3.35, 500 pieces No. 600 at \$4, 800 pieces Gold Joss B at \$3.10, 250 pieces No. 500 Cat Head at \$3.20, 509 pieces Fan Chop at \$4.90, 500 pieces 1 Chop at \$2.90, 1,000 pieces No. 5 at \$3.50, 1,000 pieces R. R. R. R. R. at \$4.15, 1,250 pieces Flower Basket at \$2.55, 2,000 pieces S. S. at \$4.25, 1,250 pieces Gold Elephant at \$3.55, 1,500 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.30, 900 pieces Gold Tiger at \$5.60, 500 pieces No. 7 at \$3.95, 1,000 pieces Black Stag at \$2.15, 1,000 pieces S. Q. at \$4, 1,000 pieces Blue Dragon at \$4.68, 250 pieces Spear Man at \$5.10, Victoria Lawns.—1,000 pieces Red Lion at \$0.83, 2,000 pieces Green Lion at \$0.94, T-Cloths.—3,750 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. 4 Stags at \$2.07½, 3,900 pieces Mex. Hunter and Stag at \$2.86, 1,125 pieces Gold Dragon at \$2.20, 600 pieces Silver Dragon at \$2.32½, 1,500 pieces Bombay at \$1.60, 300 pieces Mex. D. Feel. Z. Z. at \$2.62½, 1,500 pieces Mex. Blue Hunter at \$2.10. Long Ells.—450 pieces 7

June 20, 1895.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

475

lb. Scarlet at \$6.37½, 375 pieces 8 lbs. Scarlet at \$6.65. Camlets.—350 pieces 9 Old Men Assorted at \$16.65

SHANGHAI, 13th June.—(From Mr. G. W. Noel's report.)—The prognostications that the demand would improve after the settling day have for once turned out correct, and it has to be admitted that there is a better feeling in the market now than for months past. Nor is this surprising when it is considered in what a favourable and expeditious manner China has been able to get out of her present difficulties without imposing heavy taxation on the country and so hampering trade. The Japanese have made short work of the subjugation of the northern part of Formosa, saving China all trouble and expense in putting down the incipient rebellion that was threatening. It is only natural that the goods that have been so much neglected for months past, namely, 8.4-lbs. Shirtings, should be the first to feel the benefit of the revived demand, and in these has by far the largest part of the transactions in spot cargo during the interval taken place. As usual, after so long a period of neglect, holders are only too glad to quit their stocks and the prices realised have generally been considerably below the cost of replacing, but have shown a gradual improvement towards the close. English makes of 14-lbs. Sheerings have also commanded attention, several parcels that have been absolutely unsaleable for the best part of a year finding buyers at length, and what is more they have followed it up by ordering further quantities to arrive. White Shirtings are being taken more freely in the finer makes, but the demand has not touched the lower reeds yet, and, for the nonce, less notice has been paid to Heavy Shirtings and T-Cloths. The Tientsin dealers have been the most actively engaged, it being reported that that market will be able to stand large supplies for some time to come, though at the moment this seems to be more supposition than an actual fact. A good deal of the forward business has been done in anticipation of the re-opening of Newchwang, medium qualities of English Drills especially coming under that category, while higher prices have been paid for that purpose, also for the crack American chop "to arrive," than are obtainable at present on this market. Beyond the fact that deliveries are fairly brisk all round there is not much to be said with regard to our other dependencies. There is a distinct improvement observable at the auctions in both Cotton and Woollen goods, the spirited bidding showing that the dealers have more confidence in taking goods a little beyond their positive orders. Manchester has opened stronger after the holidays, which the accumulated orders from this has no doubt had something to do with, but considerable business is being done in spite of the lower exchange. The American markets are still unapproachable, which is probably just as well for the sake of the heavy engagements already entered into.

Metals.—(From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report)—14th June.—Trade is brightening steadily, and the improvement has gained strength somewhat throughout this week, and at the same time has extended to lines before neglected. Steady betterment with an entire absence of "boom" is the characteristic tendency and augurs well for the future. While this is true, and transactions in goods "to arrive" are increasing at rising prices, regardless of fluctuating exchange, yet operations in stocks or "hard" cargo are checked by the very low prices offered. As far as I can judge, dealers are anticipating the future rather than acting on the present conditions. Lead.—There is a better feeling, and some 200/250 tons of L.B. and Australian have changed hands at Tls. 4.06 to Tls. 5.00. 200 tons L.B. from Hongkong have been sold at Tls. 5.00. Metals.—A few more enquiries have been about, and there is some demand for Pig Iron, Coke, Tin Plates, etc., "homeside" cargo. 200 tons Nailrods Belgium, have been sold in private terms, and contracts have been made for Coke, Wire Nails, Bright Iron Wire, and Lickel "to arrive." Old Iron.—Sales "forward" are reported as follows:—200 tons Liverpool Horse shoes 77/- c.i.f.; 100 tons London Horse Shoes 73/-; 10 tons Steel Plate Cuttings 74/- 10 tons Boiler plates "spot" have been sold at Tls. 1.45½ per cwt.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 19th June.—The market continues to rule dull and we have nothing of importance to report. A small investment business has been put through and rates have remained steady.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have continued neglected, and with the exception of a sales at 175 per cent. prem., we have nothing

to report. Nationals have changed hands at \$26½ and \$27, closing steady at latter rate. MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have found buyers in fair quantities at \$66½ and Unions at \$162. In other Marine stock we have nothing to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have ruled firmer and sales have been effected at \$200. Chinas have been neglected.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have continued dull with small transactions at \$31½; at time of writing market looks a little firmer with buyers at that rate. A fair business has been put through in Douglas's, several hundred shares changing hands at \$50½, \$50, and again at \$50½; market closes quiet but steady at latter rate. Other Shipping stocks have ruled neglected.

REFINERIES.—Small sales of Chinas have been effected at \$107 and \$106. Luzons continue neglected at quotation.

MINING.—Punjoms have slightly improved to \$5.40 after small sales at \$5.25 and \$5.30. Charbonnages have changed hands at \$110. Raubs and Jebeus at quotations in small lots, and Balmorals have found buyers at \$5.30.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Docks have continued in good demand and a fair number of shares have changed hands at 100 per cent. prem.; reports of an exceptionally good half year's working are current, and higher rates may be looked for. Kowloon Wharfs have ruled somewhat easier and sales have been effected at \$41. Lands continue in demand for small lots at \$59½ with sellers at \$60. West Points are enquired for at \$18½ without finding sellers. Electrics, after sales at \$4.75 and \$4.50, are in demand at \$4.60. Ropes have changed hands at \$123½ and some more shares could be placed at the same rate.

Closing quotations are:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai.	\$125	175 p. ct. pm., sales
China & J'p'n L. prf.	...	nominal [& buyers
Do. ordinary	£1	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	nominal
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares.....	£8	\$27½, buyers
Foun. Shares.....	£1	nominal
Bell's Asbestos E. }	£1	nominal
Agency, Ltd. ... }	15s.	\$10, sellers
Brown & Co., H. G. }	\$50	\$4½, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$2
China Borneo	\$55	nominal
China Sugar	\$100	\$106, sales & sellers
Chinese Loan '86 E..	Tls. 250	11 p. ct. pm.
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$3	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$7, sales & buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$16½, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$30	\$9½, sales & sellers
H. Brick & Cement.	\$12.50	\$8, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$36
Hongkong & C. Gas.	£10	\$125
Hongkong Electric...	\$8	\$4.60, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways...	\$100	\$70, buyers
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$80, sales & sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$41, sales & sellers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$124, buyers
H. & W. Dock.....	\$125	10 p. ct. pm., sales
Hotels—		[& buyers
Hongkong Hotel...	\$50	\$9, sellers
Shameen	\$20	\$4
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$162½, sales & buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$84, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$66½, sales & buyers
Hongkong Fire ...	\$50	\$200, sales & buyers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 195, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$18½, sales & sellers
Union	\$5	\$162, sales & sellers
Yangtze	\$30	\$93, buyers
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm't	\$50	\$59½, sales & sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$8
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$10½, sales
West Point Buildg.	\$40	\$184, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$45
Mining—		
Charbonnages	\$131.58	\$105, sellers
Jebeu	\$5	\$3½, sales
New Balmoral.....	\$3	\$5.30, buyers
Punjom	\$3½	\$5.4½, sales & buyers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.70, sellers
Raubs	13s. 10d	\$4.30
New Amoy Dock Co.	\$10	\$10
Steamship Coys.—		
China & Manila ...	\$50	\$53, buyers
Douglas S. S. Co...	\$50	\$50½, sales
H., Canton, & M...	\$20	\$31½
Indo-China S. N...	£10	\$53, sellers
W'chai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$37½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S...	\$10	\$9½, sales

CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 14th June.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report.)—Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—No business has been reported on our market, which closes weak with sellers at 175 per cent. premium. The rate has recovered to 176. The London rate is 244. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were sold at Tls. 130 cum dividend, and Tls. 125 ex the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid on the 11th instant. Indo-China S. N. shares are weak, with sellers at Tls. 38. Taku Tug and Lighter shares are wanted at T. Tls. 70. There is no business reported in Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares. The Hongkong rate is \$32. Marine Insurance.—Unions have been sold at \$160, Cantons, to Hongkong, at \$162½, and Straits at \$18. These are offering at the same price. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs have been placed at \$198, and Chinas at \$85 and \$84. Wharves.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf shares changed hands at \$40½, and were placed, from Hongkong, at \$41. Mining.—Raub Australian shares were placed at \$4.25, and New Balmoral shares, to Hongkong, at \$5.10. Cargo Boats.—Shanghais were sold at Tls. 142½. Miscellaneous.—China Sugar Refining shares were placed, from Hongkong, at \$106. Shanghai Land Investment shares at Tls. 37½. Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares at Tls. 600 for 30th September, Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 125 and Tls. 130 cash, Tls. 125 for 30th June, and Tls. 125 for 31st July. Loans.—Shanghai Land Investment 6 per cent. Debentures were placed at par.

WEDNESDAY, 19th June.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2/11
Bank Bills, at 30 day's sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	2/2½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2.70
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.76
ON GERMANY.—	
On Demand	2.18
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	52½
Credits, 60 day's sight.....	53½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	195
Bank, on demand	195½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	195
Bank, on demand	195½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Banks, at sight	72½
Private, 30 day's sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	4½ % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	½ % pm.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate.....	\$9.14
GOLD LEAF. 100 fine, per tael	47.50

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 19th June.—During the past fortnight freights generally have been very inactive and but few settlements are reported.

From Saigon to Hongkong medium-sized steamers command only 13½ cents, while large carriers cannot obtain more than 12 cents.

From Bangkok to this there is still nothing doing, but the nominal rate has risen to 15 and 20 cents, loading outside and inside the bar respectively.

Japan coal freights remain dull at \$1.80 to Hongkong and \$2.50 to Singapore.

For New York, sailing tonnage for prompt loading is not in demand, but for September/October loading 19s. might be obtained. For San Francisco there have been two settlements at about gold \$2.50 per ton, but there is no enquiry for further tonnage.

There is one vessel disengaged in port, registering 2,333 tons.

The following are the settlements:—
George F. Manson—American ship, 1,418 tons, hence to New York, private terms.

Centennial—American ship, 1,222 tons, hence to Baltimore, \$11,000 gold.

Alcedo—British ship, 2,309 tons, hence to San Francisco, private terms.

Lyndhurst—British ship, 2,178 tons, hence to San Francisco, private terms.

Marie Jebson—German steamer, 1,807 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$3 per ton.

Eve—British steamer, 1,388 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.

Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14½ cents per picul.

Sishan—British steamer, 897 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13½ cents per picul.

Bentala—British steamer, 1,767 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.
Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 11 cents per picul.
Benvenue—British steamer, 1,488 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.
Taile—German steamer, 939 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, \$3,000 in full.
Brunhilde—Norwegian steamer, 1,200 tons, monthly, 3/3 months, \$6,500 per month.
Actie—Danish steamer, 269 tons, monthly, 6/3 months, \$3,700 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Chingwo* (str.), *Glengary* (str.), *Polypheuz* (str.), *Kaisow* (str.).
 For BREMEN.—*Prinz Heinrich* (str.).
 For HAMBURG.—*Turbo* (str.), *Java* (str.), *Ceylon* (str.), *Glamorganshire* (str.).
 For MARSEILLES.—*Oceanien* (str.).
 For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India* (str.).
 For VICTORIA, B.C.—*Evandale* (str.).
 For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Lyndhurst*, *Glenesslin*, *City of Peking* (str.), *Alcedo*, *Belgie* (str.).
 For NEW YORK.—*Santa Clara*, *Adolph*, *George F. Manson*, *Belmont*, *Cooling Suey*, *Siam*.
 For BARCELONA AND LIVERPOOL.—*Barcelona* (str.).
 For AUSTRALIA.—*Changsha*.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

June—
 11, Loosok, British str., from Bangkok.
 12, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 12, Achilles, British str., from Shanghai.
 12, Saghalien, French str., from Marseilles.
 12, Changsha, British str., from Sydney.
 12, Rubens, British str., from Whampoa.
 12, Brindisi, British str., from Yokohama.
 13, Glenartney, British str., from London.
 13, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 13, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 13, Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 13, Actie, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
 13, Beatrice, British str., from Swatow.
 13, Tellus, Norwegian str., from Moji.
 13, Rainbow, British cruiser, from Tamsui.
 13, Queen Adelaide, Brit. str., from Chinkiang.
 13, Ting Hong, Chinese transport, from Amoy.
 13, Shantung, British str., from Java.
 13, Chowfa, British str., from Bangkok.
 14, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 14, Erato, German str., from Hamburg.
 14, Fushun, British str., from Canton.
 14, Jordan, British str., from Whampoa.
 14, Sabine Rickmers, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 14, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
 14, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.
 15, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
 15, Princess Wilhelm, Ger. cr., from S'pore.
 15, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 16, Azamor, British str., from Kobe.
 16, Benvenue, British str., from Saigon.
 16, Canton, British str., from Shanghai.
 16, Ethiopie, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
 16, Frej, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
 16, Khedive, British str., from Bombay.
 16, Moldava, British str., from Haloong Bay.
 16, Kongalf, British str., from Havre.
 16, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.
 16, Peiyang, German str., from Canton.
 16, Ting Hong, Chi. transport, from Canton.
 17, Jens Meinich, Norw. str., from Singapore.
 17, Aglaja, German str., from Kobe.
 17, Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.
 17, Tejen, German str., from Tientsin.
 17, Verena, British str., from Yokohama.
 18, Bogstad, Norw. str., from Moji.
 18, Ravenna, British str., from Shanghai.
 18, Zafko, British str., from Manila.
 18, Ulysses, British str., from Shanghai.
 18, Ceylon, British str., from London.
 18, Deuteros, British str., from Saigon.
 18, Telamon, British str., from Liverpool.
 19, Singapore, British str., from Bangkok.
 19, Catherine Apear, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
 19, Chiyuan, British str., from Shanghai.
 19, Kwanglee, British str., from Canton.
 19, Cromarty, British str., from Samarang.

DEPARTURES.

June—
 12, Peiyang, German str., for Canton.
 12, Empr. of China, British str., for Vancouver.
 12, Melbourne, French str., for Europe.
 12, Devawongse, British str., for Bangkok.
 12, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
 12, Braunfels, British str., for Iloilo.
 12, H. W. Jaksberg, Norw. str., for K'notzu.

12, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 12, Maria Valerie, Austrian str., for Kobe.
 12, Nanyong, British str., for Amoy.
 12, Straits of Dover, British str., for Takow.
 13, Achilles, British str., for London.
 13, Saghalien, French str., for Shanghai.
 13, Changsha, British str., for Shanghai.
 13, Progress, German str., for Hourn.
 13, Picciola, German str., for Saigon.
 13, Alderley, British str., for Yokohama.
 13, Machew, British str., for Swatow.
 13, Rainbow, British g-bt., for a cruise.
 14, Beatrice, British str., for Saigon.
 14, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
 14, Choysang, British str., for Swatow.
 14, Formosa, British str., for Amoy.
 14, Memnoon, British str., for Kudat.
 14, Queen Adelaide, Brit. str., for Whampoa.
 14, Gartha, Norw. str., for Rajang.
 15, Haijoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 15, Actie, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 15, Asloun, British str., for Amoy.
 15, Benledi, British str., for Kobe.
 15, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Glenartney, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Propontis, British str., for Singapore.
 15, Rubens, British str., for Moji.
 15, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
 16, Bentala, British str., for Saigon.
 16, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
 16, Jordan, British str., for Gham.
 16, Pallas, British str., for Kutchinotzu.
 16, Rainbow, British cruiser, for Takow.
 17, Moldava, British str., for Whampoa.
 17, Brindisi, British str., for London.
 17, Canton, British str., for Canton.
 17, Khedive, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Peiyang, German str., for Shanghai.
 18, Haitan, British str., for Amoy.
 18, Tejen, German str., for Canton.
 18, Kongalf, Norwegian str., for Nagasaki.
 18, Chowfa, British str., for Bangkok.
 18, Challenger, Amr. ship, for New York.
 18, Erato, German str., for Yokohama.
 18, Gaelic, British str., for San Francisco.
 18, Kutsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 18, Kweiyang, British str., for Swatow.
 18, Loosok, British str., for Bangkok.
 18, Tellus, Norw. str., for Saigon.
 18, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 19, Sabine Rickmers, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 19, Frej, Danish str., for Hoihow.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Melbourne*, str., for Hongkong from Shanghai.—Messrs. Schvenicke and Hechter. From Nagasaki.—Mr. Nayamoto, Miss Maturo. From Kobe.—Mr. Gessen, Mr. and Mrs. Abama. From Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Stoenko. Messrs. McIntosh and Kitamura. For Saigon from Shanghai.—Mr. Olivier. From Nagasaki.—Messrs. Monfort, Perrier, and Mazeau. From Kobe.—Mr. Yamamoto. For Singapore from Shanghai.—Messrs. J. Salmann, Main, Nesooka, Meyer, Okura, Nakamura (2), Katano, and Yikura. For Colombo from Yokohama.—Mr. Galbani. For Alexandria from Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Thishelkunoff and 2 children. For Marseilles from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Kenby and 2 children, Mrs. Rosa Young and infant, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Léod, Messrs. Vortmann, Pasquier, H. Keiv, Stewart, Rob. Phillips, and Henry. From Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. L. de Mischeaux, Prince Cantacuzène, Misses White and Céile Papritz, and Mr. Guilio Bazzans.
 Per *Saghalien*, str., for Hongkong from Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Barbosa de Guioz and 2 children. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Messrs. Wood, Langford, Hilles, Timoteo Idez, Attias and infant, Chok Sum, John Olson, and Lawson. From Saigon.—Mr. Karl Helzel. For Shanghai from Marseilles.—Messrs. R. Finch, Romasse, Martin, and Kao Tchang Sem, and Miss Girasnoff. From Singapore.—Mrs. and Miss Anna Muria, Messrs. Spiler and Marco. From Saigon.—Mr. G. Willemy. For Nagasaki from Singapore.—Messrs. Doulessey and Hrazerewski, Mrs. Osoyo, Mrs. Othora Matuishi. For Yokohama from Marseilles.—Messrs. Odinzow, Gorunow, P. Weitzo, Maximow, Bernatowitch, Pokrowsky, Landauer, and Adet. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. de Garcia.
 Per *Ulysses*, str., for Shanghai.—Mrs. Such and two children. Master Dallas, Messrs. Sommerville, Wright, J. Bauld, and R. Bauld, and crew of str. *Kalgan*.

Per *Khedive*, str., for Hongkong from London.—Mrs. Strachan, Messrs. L. R. James, F. H. Gidley, F. W. H. Migeod, Pillsworth, Lieut. E. J. Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Miss Whiting and 5 children, Miss Fisher. From Brindisi.—Mr. A. Connts. From Bombay.—Mr. P. C. Bhasania, Mrs. Bhasania, sister and child, Mr. P. J. Vassania. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. and Mrs. Trimmel and child, Messrs. C. Willard, Schubert, Lowe, Hall, Fearnley, Courtenay, Munro, Smythe, Hans Schuchard, M. Bischoffcheein, Dr. Thomas. Misses Mackay, Douglas, Howarth, Mowbray, Ryder, M. Williams, Jervis, Josephs, Hamilton, Thurman, Colomea, and Vaz. For Shanghai from London.—Mr. Edwin Byrne. From Colombo.—Messrs. Victor Simonson, Gregoir Snegkoff, and John Klinger. From Bombay.—Mr. J. O. Britto. For Yokohama from Naples.—Mr. W. E. Porter. From Brindisi.—Mr. F. de Freixas y Freixas. From Bombay.—Capt. J. S. Nicholson. From Sydney.—Messrs. C. Barrow and E. A. Fitzgerald. From Larga Bay.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Farley.

Per *Verona*, str., from Yokohama for London.—Mr. J. S. Neil. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Leicester. For Penang.—Miss Blakeway. For Hongkong.—Messrs. Cowen and Todoroki. From Kobe for London.—Capt. and Mrs. Thomson. For Bombay.—Capt. M. Baugh. For Hongkong.—Messrs. F. Eckerman and Ah Yook. Per *Ravenna*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Messrs. H. Bustamente, W. Kremme, and Getley. For Bombay.—Rev. M. B. Fuller. For London.—Messrs. J. Black, J. Williamson, and Frank Donald.

DEPARTED.

Per *Lightning*, str., for Singapore, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Lai Chak Sang, and 2 Misses Lai Chak Sang, Mrs. Mai Yee, Mrs. Yew Ying, Mr. and Mrs. Mui Chan, Mrs. Wong and sister, Mrs. Chan and 4 children, Mrs. Ho Ng, Mrs. Chan Sam, Mrs. Wong Ting Ho, Mrs. Hung Sze, Mrs. Halmann, and Mr. F. B. Hard.
 Per *Empress of China*, str., for Shanghai.—Rev. A. M. Alves, R. M. Hobson, C. Holliday, and Wong. For Kobe.—Mr. French. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Lafrenty, Miss Corsellis, Sur-Col., Mrs. and Miss Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Lesbirel, Mrs. and Miss Humphreys, Messrs. Humphreys, Kuhn, and G. Sharp. For Vancouver.—Mr. P. Costera. For Portland.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Jower. For San Francisco.—Mr. M. A. Mosle. For Philadelphia.—Mrs. and Miss Mark Youngster. For Charlottetown.—Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Moore and child. For New York.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Choup and child, and Mr. A. Chauvier. For Boston.—Mr. Lawton. For London.—Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Grant. From Kobe for London.—Mr. C. P. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wills. From Yokohama for New York.—Mr. H. Trowbridge Allen. For London.—Hon. H. O. Cadogan, Messrs. R. H. Ramsden and J. Wrigley, Misses Bramwell (2), Miss Reece. For Paris.—Mr. Clement.
 Per *Melbourne*, str., from Hongkong for Marseilles.—Messrs. H. Bondmann, A. P. Costa, Brother Similien. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. Olivier. For Singapore.—Mr. J. Salmann. For Marseilles.—Mr. Vortmann, Mr. and Mrs. Kenney and 2 children, Mrs. Rosa Young and child, Rev. Pasquier, Mrs. Moore, Mr. H. Kew, Rev. Stewart, Messrs. Rob. Phillips and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod. From Yokohama for Colombo.—Mr. Galbani. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. L. de Mischeaux, Prince Cantacuzène, Misses White and Cecile Papritz, Mr. Guilio Bazzans. From Kobe for Saigon.—Mrs. Yamamoto. For Singapore.—Messrs. Main, Nesooka, Meyer, Okura, (2) Nakamura, Kitano, and Yekura. From Nagasaki for Saigon.—Messrs. Monfort, Perrier, and Mazeau. For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Shishelkunoff and 2 children.
 Per *Gaelic*, str., for Kobe.—Messrs. C. L. Barrow, E. A. Fitzgerald, R. Fuhurmann, and Ah Gow. For Yokohama.—Messrs. I. C. Grubb, A. Marks, R. Marks, F. W. H. Migeod, R. N. Dr. J. M. Aitkinson, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Melbourne, Capt. Nicholson. For London.—Messrs. Egerton Wood, C. V. Ladds, Fr. de F. y Freixas and E. Board.
 Per *Khedive*, str., for Shanghai from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. G. J. W. King and child, Messrs. Rhoden, Michel Kurick, S. F. Ezekie and E. Etzel. From London.—Mr. Edwin Byrne. From Colombo.—Messrs. V. Simonson, G. Snegkoff and J. Klingen. From Bombay.—Mr. J. O. Britto.